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AND SO
WISER
OF CHELSEA
STROKED HIS
LONG BEARD
AND SAID:
AH...
KNEW THAT
THIS ONE
WAS A
BLOCKBUSTER



Egypt's two schools on ties with Israel
- Page 4

THE JERUSALEM POST

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July 1, 1986

France take third place; seeds blown at Wimbledon
Sports, page 7

Flow of volunteers at weekend

Work orders against nurses won't be enforced at present

By MENACHEM SHALEV

The Health Ministry does not intend to take action against striking hospital nurses who are flouting emergency back-to-work orders nor will it enforce the orders, which were issued last Thursday.

Health Ministry Director-General Professor Dan Michaeli told *The Jerusalem Post* last night, "There are nurses in the hospitals. They are behaving more responsibly than one could believe from the impression created by their declarations. The Health Ministry will not, at present, ask the police to take action and we hope it won't be necessary in the future."

The situation in the hospitals remained grave over the weekend although an influx of volunteers, who assisted in carrying out most of the menial tasks, relieved some of the pressure.

Nurses continued to staff only intensive care units and have not returned to emergency wards, which they abandoned on Thursday in their response to the back-to-work orders.

ment hospital, said yesterday that "the hospital is about to collapse. Those patients who have been sent home will suffer critical harm because of the lack of medical supervision."

Hospital nurses are sticking to their demand that negotiations start immediately "on all matters which are specific to hospital nurses." For the nurses this formula includes wage talks. But the government has refused to discuss wages with the nurses outside the general public-sector wage talks.

On Thursday, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, who accused the nurses of "undermining the rule of law," called on Attorney General Yosef Harish to ensure that the back-to-work orders were enforced. But it is up to the Health Ministry to lodge a complaint with the police against the nurses, and the ministry is reluctant to take such a step, in light of the anticipated public opposition to the sight of police carrying away uniformed nurses.

The ministry also fears that there will be deterioration of the hospital situation if police enforce the orders, for that is seen as likely to provoke all nurses to defy the orders and make good their threat to escalate their strike by abandoning intensive care units and presenting themselves en masse at Neveh Tirza prison near Ramle.

The Finance Ministry, which has taken a firm line towards the nurses, said on Friday that any citizen who felt harmed by the strike could lodge a complaint against the nurses with the police.

The Treasury also disclosed that the average gross salary of a hospital nurse who worked full time would be NIS 1,263 in July, after payment of the 5.8 per cent cost of living compensation and the 12 per cent increase recently awarded them by an arbitrator.

According to Treasury officials, over 74 per cent of the nurses would earn over NIS 1,000 gross, and of these 38 per cent would earn over NIS 1,000 net.

Hospital nurses would not comment on the statistics last night except to say that they seemed exaggerated and must include "retroactive pay, and other benefits."



Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev (left) and Education Minister Yitzhak Navon answer questions before last night's Labour Party ministers' meeting. (Landau)

Party murmurings of early election

By SARAH HONIG

Post Political Correspondent
TEL AVIV. - Senior sources in both major parties told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the possibility that the General Security Service (Shin Bet) affair might precipitate early elections had been discussed seriously in party meetings over the weekend, where the break up of the national unity government was treated as a distinct possibility.

(There was a feeling in both parties, that early elections might become very likely should the crisis turn into a full scale political row. Yesterday, the parties seemed poised on a direct collision course. As Labour ministers met at his

home last night, Prime Minister Peres found himself under mounting pressure from his party to support demands for an inquiry commission. Some in Labour have demanded that Peres hand his resignation to President Herzog and force elections if the proposal for an inquiry commission fails to pass in the cabinet.

Another idea in Labour was that its Knesset faction pass a resolution obliging all their ministers to vote for a commission. If needed, the party's central committee may be summoned to achieve the same aim, some warned yesterday.

The Likud, too, was in a fighting mood and senior party sources indicated that the full cabinet will approve a commission of inquiry to investigate

Rubinstein, Weizman and Shahal lead opposition to deal on Shin Bet men

Three ministers could resign over GSS crisis

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The possible resignation of three cabinet ministers, which may plunge the country into a major rotation-threatening political crisis, and tomorrow's High Court of Justice hearing post the two most serious threats to the General Security Service (Shin Bet) pardon/resignation package deal approved by the inner cabinet and President Herzog last week. The momentum of protest against the deal built up over the weekend.

The Labour Alignment ministers and Shinui's Amnon Rubinstein and Omert's Yigael Hurvitz, who were invited by Peres, last night held a stormy meeting over a possible investigation of the Shin Bet affair, which last Wednesday's package deal had been designed to avert.

A majority of the Alignment ministers - Ezer Weizman, Moshe Shahal, Yitzhak Navon, Ya'acov Tsor and Gad Ya'acobi - have publicly declared their support for a serious probe. The added pressure of tomorrow's meeting of the Labour parliamentary faction may well sway reluctant Prime Minister Peres to bow before the storm.

But the Likud remained adamant over the weekend that there should be no investigation and strongly hinted that the party would not allow a motion for a commission of inquiry to pass and would not mind going to the country over the issue.

Observers believe it is unlikely that the full cabinet will approve a commission of inquiry to investigate



Moshe Shahal smiles as he enters the Prime Minister's residence last night. (Landau)

the alleged Shin Bet cover-up, which was led by the organization's chief Avraham Shalom, following the killing of two Arab terrorists from the 1984 Tel Aviv-Ashkelon bus hijacking episode.

But even if a cabinet majority shapes up in favour of a probe, Likud leader and Foreign Minister Shamir has the right, by coalition agreement, to transfer the matter to the 10-man inner cabinet, where there is an in-built 5-5 stand-off between Labour and the Likud.

However, the possible resignations of Communications Minister Rubinstein, Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman and Energy Minister Moshe Shahal threaten to upset the left-right cabinet balance.

This could leave Peres no choice but to declare an investigation and

ultimately demand Likud submission or else an end to the national unity government.

On Friday Shahal expressed astonishment and sorrow at the president's decision to pardon the Shin Bet officials and reiterated his demand for a commission of inquiry which would look into the role of the political echelon.

Speaking to reporters at Shafaram, Shahal said the president's action had contravened the spirit of the law and was dishonourable.

"I am deeply sorry that such a measure was adopted in spite of the lessons we have learned from previous affairs," said Shahal in an apparent reference to the inquiry held into the Sabra and Shatilla massacres.

Yesterday, Labour ministers Yitzhak Rabin, Haim Bar-Lev and Arye Nehamkin all remained unenthusiastic about a commission of investigation. But if the majority should win over one or two of them into the pro-investigation fold, Peres would probably be swept along as well.

Bar-Lev opposes an investigation of the Shin Bet affair because he said it would lead to "a vicious witch-hunt and would increase the damage already done to such a vital organization."

Bar-Lev said the presidential pardon seemed to be a desirable solution, asserting that even former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir had been willing to close the affair with the resignation of the head of the Shin Bet, but that Peres had opposed that solution.

Observers while expecting fire- (Continued on back page)

Peace Now protestors demand inquiry

Some 400 Peace Now demonstrators gathered in front of the Prime Minister's residence last night calling for a commission of inquiry into the Shin Bet affair.

The demonstrators carrying boards with slogans such as "Peres - No one is above the law!" were quiet

and orderly and dispersed before Labour ministers and their allies came to a meeting with the premier convened to discuss the issue.

Tsali Reshef, a Peace Now leader, said the movement was planning a large demonstration in Tel Aviv next Saturday if the government did not

decide to set up a commission of inquiry by then.

He claimed that hundreds of thousands of people would come out to support an inquiry commission just as they had following the Sabra and Shatilla massacre. (Picture page 2.)

Two drown, ten are saved on stormy beaches

TEL AVIV. - Two people drowned off Tel Aviv and Haifa and 10 others were pulled out of the water in the nick of time during a storm which hit the beaches on Saturday.

Meir Cohen, 41, drowned at Haifa's Neve Yam beach. The name of the victim who perished at Tel Aviv's Gordon Beach has not yet been released.

In Tel Aviv, three life guard stations were closed and the public was asked to keep out of the water. But the beaches were full, and many bathers ignored orders from policemen and municipality inspectors to get out of the water.

Ten swimmers were swept away by waves but rescued by other bathers and first aid personnel. Three were rushed to Ichilov Hospital where their condition was described as fair.

Syrian Army chief escapes assassination

Head of Syrian Army Intelligence in Lebanon, Brig. Ghazi Kanaan, narrowly escaped an assassination attempt yesterday in west Beirut, according to the Voice of Lebanon radio. Lebanese security sources had not confirmed the report, the broadcast noted.

The Lebanese broadcast reported that shots had been fired at a Syrian military car, said to be Kanaan's, as it passed through west Beirut.

The station also said that it had received an anonymous telephone call claiming that the "Black Hand" organization had been responsible for the attempt on Kanaan's life. The caller reportedly said that the organization would kill Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal movement.

Sderot man escapes stabbing in Gaza market

GAZA (Itim). - A Sderot man escaped stabbing in the Gaza market yesterday morning. Police are searching for the unidentified assailant.

The 40-year-old man from Sderot told local police that he was strolling in a local market when he sensed that a man was about to attack him from behind. He said he turned and saw a man with a knife in his hand poised to stab him. The man then ran away.

Police and security forces closed off the area and arrested several passers-by for questioning.



El Al crew members arrive at Ben-Gurion Airport after the unsuccessful attempt to place a bomb aboard their plane at Madrid Airport. Report page 2. (Ippa)

U.S. rejects World Court ruling on aid to Contras

WASHINGTON (Reuters). - The U.S. Friday night spurned a World Court ruling earlier in the day that it was breaking international law in supplying aid to Nicaraguan rebels. In Managua, Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega said that in spurning the Hague tribunal's decision, Washington was acting "like a criminal."

Ortega also said the approval last Wednesday by the U.S. House of Representatives of \$100 million for the so-called Contra rebels was a virtual declaration of war.

"The World Court ruling is of great importance for Nicaragua, for the countries of the Third World and Latin America. It is a victory for the Nicaraguan people," the Sandinista leader said on government radio.

The World Court also called on Washington to pay reparations to Nicaragua for damage caused by the insurgents.

But the U.S. brushed aside the ruling, saying the court was not equipped to deal with such a case, involving complex facts and intelligence information.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said the administration would decide what response to make - if any - after officials had read the 400-page decision of the

court. The U.S. attitude towards the ruling reflected its decision last year to withdraw from the case brought by the Nicaraguan government, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The court cannot enforce its decisions. That would have to be done by the U.N. Security Council where, Redman noted, the U.S. has veto power.

Ortega said that by its aid vote, the U.S. House "has virtually declared war on Nicaragua, which is just what the court is condemning."

Nicaragua responded by announcing the strengthening of the emergency rules in force since 1982 and warning that "traitors" could no longer act with impunity.

The first target of the crackdown was the opposition newspaper *La Prensa*, closed on Thursday on grounds it was a mouthpiece for the Reagan Administration. Ortega referred to *La Prensa* as Reagan's paper and it was ordered closed indefinitely.

La Prensa, which had also attracted the hostility of the late ousted dictator Anastasio Somoza, said its closure marked the start of "a black chapter in Nicaraguan history."

Lawyers for Air Force man in Pollard case to U.S.

JERUSALEM Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. - Lawyers representing Col. Aviam Sella are expected to meet here this week with the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia and other Justice Department officials investigating the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy case.

Lawyers Haim Zadok and Ram Caspi and their Washington associate, Leonard Garment, are to attempt to arrange the ground rules for Sella's questioning by American officials.

Sella has been accused by the Justice Department of being Pollard's first "handler" when the espionage operation began in 1984. At the time, Sella was a graduate student at New York University.

His role in the case was revealed by Pollard, who is now cooperating with American authorities as part of his plea-bargaining arrangement. The Americans are seriously considering bringing formal criminal charges against Sella, who was named as one of four Israeli co-conspirators in the indictment of Pollard.

They are also considering issuing formal charges against an American Jewish fundraiser, based in New York, who allegedly introduced Pollard to Sella. Neither the fundraiser's identity nor the Jewish organization for which he works has been publicly disclosed. But a U.S. Grand Jury, still meeting secretly in Washington on allegations of Israeli espionage in the U.S., has been informed of his identity.

Israeli officials said that Sella - now reportedly commander of the Ramon Air Base in the Negev - is prepared to meet with U.S. officials, but only along the same lines as the other implicated Israeli officials, including Rafael Eitan, the former intelligence agent who masterminded the Pollard operation.

Sella's lawyers are reportedly to press the Americans for immunity from any criminal prosecution in exchange for his cooperation in the investigation. They are also to insist that Sella be interviewed only in Israel.

U.S. law-enforcement officials said that they are anxious to hear Sella's side of the story, especially the exact details involving the

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EC puts off decision on sanctions against Pretoria

9 blacks die, 2 whites hurt in S.A. violence

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — A blast rocked a busy shopping centre in Eastern Cape Province yesterday, injuring two whites, and South Africa also said that its security forces had shot dead five black nationalist guerrillas, while four other blacks died in unrest in the country's black townships.

The Bureau of Information said in a telex message to Reuters that a 12-year-old white boy had sustained leg injuries from an explosion in a dustbin in Queenstown, a farming centre. A white man aged 30 was also injured in the blast.

The South African Press Association said it was a bomb which went off as shoppers thronged the area.

Three women were killed two weeks ago when a bomb shook the Indian Ocean city of Durban, and last Tuesday 19 people were injured in two bomb attacks in central Johannesburg.

The latest black deaths bring the toll to 84 since a nation-wide state of emergency was imposed 17 days ago.

In the revolt which has swept the townships in the past two years, many blacks have died in battles between radicals and those they denounce as "sell-outs" working with the white authorities.

The Information Bureau, the only source of official information since the state of emergency was clamped down, said one black was shot by police when they were attacked with petrol bombs. He later died in hospital.

Police shot dead four other men in a skirmish

near the Botswana border Friday night. The Information Bureau report said the men were from the banned African National Congress (ANC), the main guerrilla group fighting to end white domination in South Africa.

Foreign Minister Fik Botha reacted swiftly and sharply Friday night to calls from leaders of the 12-nation European Community, meeting in The Hague, to lift the ban on the ANC and releasing its jailed leader, Nelson Mandela.

The community summit decided to meet again in three months to consider economic sanctions against South Africa, and in the meantime to send UK Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe to Pretoria to persuade South Africa to open talks for a negotiated settlement.

In Lusaka, Zambia, the ANC yesterday accused Thatcher of stubbornly blocking international efforts to put pressure on South Africa to abolish apartheid.

ANC president Oliver Tambo, speaking after talks with British opposition politician Denis Healey, said the EC had ignored international calls for economic sanctions against Pretoria. "Largely due to the position of the British Government which does not want to see any effective action being taken against the Pretoria regime."

Tens of thousands of people marched through London yesterday to demonstrate their opposition to apartheid and demand that Prime Minister

Margaret Thatcher impose full economic sanctions on South Africa.

The British Anti-Apartheid Movement, organizers of the march estimated to have involved about 100,000 people, delivered a letter to Thatcher's office accusing her of appeasing Pretoria by resisting calls for sanctions.

Elsewhere, British opposition politicians maintained pressure on the Prime Minister with a series of hostile speeches and statements, accusing her of isolating Britain.

Britain, which has the largest number of foreign investors in South Africa, refuses to impose comprehensive sanctions on the grounds that they would not work.

The anti-apartheid letter condemned Friday's European Community summit decision not to impose immediate sanctions and pledged "to fight against the appeasement policies of the Thatcher government."

British Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock condemned the European Community decision in a statement, saying that "by now everyone...should understand that Mrs. 'Tenny-Weeny-Bif' Thatcher will do all that she can to evade or to weaken any pressure against the apartheid regime."

Social-Democratic party leader David Owen, a former Labour foreign secretary, warned of the growing threat of counter-sanctions against Britain by Commonwealth countries demanding sanctions.

Peru wants full probe in 'horrific' jail killings

LIMA (Reuters). — Peruvian police dragged more than 100 accused guerrilla inmates from a prison cell block, threw them on the ground and shot them in the head in a mass execution last week, President Alan Garcia said yesterday.

"This horrific crime is unprecedented," Garcia said, pointing to a spot where he said the police pulled the prisoners from the cell block and ordered them to lie face down in the sand before killing them.

"This crime does enormous damage to the country," he told reporters during a tour with top cabinet ministers through Lurigancho prison, where security forces crushed a mutiny nine days ago.

Garcia pledged a thorough probe, "to go as high as it must," regardless of its consequences, adding: "Either all those responsible will go or I'll go."

The military said 124 accused members of the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas died in the fighting at Lurigancho, one of three Lima area prisons where guerrilla inmates staged mutinies. Other sources said the number killed was over 400 in three prisons on June 18 and 19.

The armed forces command was in charge of the operation against the prisoners.

Justice Minister Luis Gonzalez Posada said 20 Republican Guard officers and 80 rank-and-file members had been detained in maximum-security prisons for their part in the killings.

The General Confederation of Peruvian Workers has demanded that the Ministers of War, Navy, Interior and Justice resign for having a direct role in the deaths.

Eight drown as ship sinks off Denmark

FREDRIKSHAVN, Denmark (AFP). — Eight people, mostly Swedes and including two children, sank with their freighter Friday off the coast of Denmark, officials said here yesterday.

They said three sailors from the Panamanian-registered freighter Sydby were rescued by the crew of the huge ferry, The Peter Wessel, and taken to hospital after the slightly damaged Norwegian vessel arrived here yesterday. One suffered broken bones, hospital sources said.

Officials here said the ship's Swedish owner-skipper, Tom Norrby, 40, his wife Gerty, 43, and their two children, Frederik, 11, and Lilla, 9, perished in the collision. The officials identified the other four dead as Swedish cook Lena Corpi, 22, Finnish deckhand Pontus Ringvall, 17, and two "foreigners."

PICK OF THE WEEK



EVACUATED. — An ill Palestinian woman is carried by an inhabitant out of the Shatilla refugee camp south of Beirut last week. (AFP telephoto)



QUICK BREAK. — A Japanese office girl takes a rest in the 'Cerebrex' sleeping device at Tokyo's Oyusumidokoro salon. The device, designed by Japanese inventor Dr. Yoshiro Nakamats, is said to help the user recover quickly from brain and physical fatigue. Using the 'Cerebrex' for one hour would be equal to eight hours' sleep, claims Nakamats. (Reuters telephoto)



A lost fight. Women chained themselves to the railings of the Irish Dail (parliament) last week calling for a 'Yes' vote in the referendum on whether divorce should be made legal. The subsequent vote was heavily against divorce. See story on this page. (Reuters)

Eire says 'No' to divorce

DUBLIN (Reuters). — An emphatic vote against legalizing divorce in the Irish Republic this week was a major victory for the Roman Catholic Church but has dashed hopes of a solution to the tangled problem of Northern Ireland.

Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald, who campaigned for a change in the law to reassure the Protestant majority in the north, acknowledged that the result of the referendum, announced on Friday, could be seen as a blow to hopes of Irish unity.

Protestant leaders in Northern Ireland, who want continued British rule, said the 63.5 per cent vote against divorce proved their worst fears about Irish unity. "The old adage of home rule being Rome (Catholic Church) rule still holds true today," the Reverend Ian Paisley's hardline Democratic Unionist Party said.

Gorbachev to Warsaw for party congress

MOSCOW (AFP). — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev left Moscow yesterday to attend the 10th congress of the Polish Communist Party in Warsaw, the official news agency Tass reported.

Since he came to power in March 1985, Gorbachev has attended only one Communist Party congress in a neighbouring East bloc nation — that of East Germany last April.

Socialist Craxi resigns over rejection of bill

Early end to Rome crisis unlikely

ROME (Reuters). — A quick solution is unlikely to Italy's government crisis, which began Friday when Prime Minister Bettino Craxi resigned after leading the most durable post-war Italian government for three years, political commentators said yesterday.

Craxi, a Socialist who would have marked his third year in office in just over a month's time, resigned 24 hours after parliament voted against the government in a secret ballot on a local financial bill.

As is customary, President Francesco Cossiga reserved his decision on whether to accept the resignation or ask Craxi to seek a new vote of confidence. Cossiga was expected to begin formal consultations tomorrow and has asked Craxi to carry on as caretaker.

Political commentators said a quick solution to the crisis would be difficult because it appeared unlikely that Craxi's Socialists and the coalition's senior partners, the Christian Democrats (DC), could patch up their differences soon.

Political sources said Craxi would prefer to attempt to form a new government rather than seek renewed parliamentary confidence. He would like to reshuffle the cabinet and name new ministers, they added.

The Christian Democrats, Italy's largest party, have led all but three of the country's 44 post-war governments and have made no secret of their desire to reclaim the top political post.

In recent months they have been clamouring for a deal with the

Socialists to alternate the prime minister's post between the two parties. Political sources said Craxi does not want to commit himself to a such a deal.

Within his own party, however, Craxi faces dissent from those who would like the Socialists to establish better relations with the Communists, the largest opposition party and the second-largest in Italy.

The tall, balding Craxi, 52, brought a new decisive, uncompromising style to Italian politics that contributed to the stability of his government.

He was helped by successes against crime and urban terrorism and distinct economic improvements, including a drop in inflation to 6.4 per cent — the lowest level for 13 years.

Iranian jets hit two tankers off Dubai coast

DUBAI, U.A.E. (AP). — Iranian Phantom jet fighters yesterday fired missiles into two oil tankers in the gulf waters off the Dubai coast, injuring seven seamen, marine salvage executives reported.

The two U.S.-built F-4 warplanes of the Iranian Air Force fired a missile into the Greek tanker Keriana, and another into the Cypriot tanker Superior, causing unspecified damage.

Three crewmen aboard the Keriana were seriously injured and four aboard the Superior suffered

shrapnel injuries in the missile blasts, these executives said.

It was the second attack on the 38,860 ton Keriana in 13 days. The vessel was raised June 15 near the United Arab Emirates port of Dubai by Iranian helicopter gunships, which fired two rockets into the starboard side and the engine-room. One of the two rockets failed to explode.

The tanker was anchored near the Dubai port, where explosives experts were to extricate the unex-

ploded missile, at the time of the attack.

Meanwhile foreign ministers of six gulf Arab countries opened a two-day meeting in Taif, Saudi Arabia, today amid growing concern over regional security and ripple effects of the Iraq-Iran war.

Omani Minister Youssef bin Alawi, chairing the meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), condemned a June 17 blaze at Kuwait's Mina al-Ahmad oil refinery which Kuwaiti officials have implied was sabotage. (AP, Reuters)

One dies, six hurt in Spanish blasts

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (AP). — One civil guard was killed and six others injured yesterday when two bombs exploded within minutes of each other, said police who blamed Basque separatists.

The first bomb exploded on a road in Zarauz, 15 kilometres east of San Sebastian, as a civil guard Land Rover passed by, police said.

One guard died instantly and three others suffered serious injuries, police said.

When a second civil guard patrol approached the site minutes later, a second bomb exploded, heavily damaging the vehicle and injuring three more guards, police said.

U.S.-N. Zealand talks on warships collapse

MANILA (Reuters). — The U.S. on Friday gave up its attempt to resolve its dispute with New Zealand over access for U.S. warships to New Zealand ports.

"We part company as friends, but we part company as enemies," Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters after a 40-minute meeting with Prime Minister David Lange that both men said failed to produce any progress on the row.

A senior U.S. official told reporters later that the only thing remaining to be done was for the U.S. security guarantee for New Zealand to be withdrawn formally, but no decision had been made on the timing. But he added: "Our responsibilities do not really apply there."

Meanwhile, the U.S. National Park Service will be holding a display, "Documents of Liberty," with more than 30 original and facsimile documents about liberty and freedom. (AFP, AP).

U.S. plans biggest-ever security operation

13 million expected for Liberty ceremony

NEW YORK (AFP). — A massive security operation — the biggest ever in the U.S. according to police chief Benjamin Ward — has been mounted here for next weekend's celebrations marking the centenary of the Statue

of Liberty.

New York Mayor Edward Koch invited "the whole world" to come here to attend the celebrations, and the American authorities believe terrorists or the criminally insane

may take the invitation literally.

President Ronald Reagan and French President Francois Mitterrand will be here, along with an estimated 13 million visitors, presenting a security problem on a mammoth scale.

City and federal police along with intelligence services have spent a year planning their strategy to thwart possible terrorist attacks.

However, an official from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) summed up the impossibility of guaranteeing 100 per cent security when he said: "You can't put a screen around Manhattan, shake everybody down and strip search them."

The celebration will include music and dance with groups from some 36 countries, including Israel, China, Cuba, England, Canada, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Israel, The Philippines, Puerto Rico, Romania, Russia and the Ukraine participating.

An international parade of more than 265 sailing ships will include schooners, barges and full-rigged ships from 17 countries.

Another procession will be the international naval review, with 21 naval ships from 14 countries joining 11 U.S. Navy vessels.

On the evening of July 4, the biggest fireworks display in the U.S. will sparkle for 25 minutes. The charges will come from 42 barges, forming a chain through the harbour and a necklace around the statue.

The 40,000 projectiles will require 400 kilometres of wire as fuses. Meanwhile, the U.S. National Park Service will be holding a display, "Documents of Liberty," with more than 30 original and facsimile documents about liberty and freedom. (AFP, AP).

WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

Session of the Zionist General Council XXX/7

AGENDA

- Sunday, June 29, 1986**
- 7:30 p.m. Plenary Session No. 1 — Pincus Hall, B'nai B'rith House
- OPENING SESSION**
- Remarks: Mr. Ephraim Even, Chairman, Zionist General Council
- Guests: Mr. Chaim Herzog, President of the State of Israel; Mr. Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem
- Keynote Address: Mr. Aryeh L. Dubin, Chairman of the WZO Executive and the Jewish Agency
- Registration at Ramada Renaissance from 9:00 a.m.
- Monday, June 30, 1986**
- All events will take place at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel.
- 8:30 a.m.—12 noon Plenary Session No. 2
- 8:30 a.m.—11:00 a.m. — Election of new members
- Legal matters
- Report of the Committee on Implementation of Resolutions of the Congress and the ZGC, Dr. Nathan East, Chairman of the Committee
- Report on the Membership Campaign: Prof. Izak Warsztawski, Head, Organization Dept.
- Report of the American Section of the Executive: Mrs. Bernice Tannenbaum, Chairman of the American Section
- 11:00 a.m.—12 noon Panel on: A World Movement of Magshimim Aliya Within the Zionist Movement
- 12 noon—2:00 p.m. Four Continental Group Meetings, with the participation of Representatives of the Magshimim.
- 2:00 p.m.—3:00 p.m. — USA
- 2:00 p.m.—3:00 p.m. — Latin America
- 3:00 p.m.—4:00 p.m. — French speaking countries
- 3:00 p.m.—4:00 p.m. — English speaking countries
- 3:00 p.m.—4:00 p.m. Plenary Session No. 3
- Remarks: Mr. Chaim Aron, Head Aliya and Absorption Dept.
- Mr. Yaacov Tzur, Minister of Immigrant Absorption
- 4:00 p.m.—5:00 p.m. Discussion on: A World Movement of Magshimim Aliya, within the Zionist Movement
- 6:00 p.m.—7:30 p.m. Plenary Session No. 4
- 7:30 p.m.—8:30 p.m. Address: Mr. Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister
- Tuesday, July 1, 1986**
- 8:30 a.m.—10:30 p.m. Continuation of discussion on: A World Movement of Magshimim Aliya, within the Zionist Movement
- 8:30 a.m.—10:00 p.m. Caucus meetings, of the parties and the organizations
- 10:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m. Plenary Session No. 5
- The Emissary System, following the Landau Report
- 1:00 p.m.—3:00 p.m. — Discussion
- 3:00 p.m.—6:00 p.m. Plenary Session No. 6
- 3:00 p.m.—4:30 p.m. The Emissary System following the Landau Report
- Continuation of discussion
- 4:30 p.m.—6:00 p.m. Elections in Israel for the Zionist Congress
- 6:00 p.m.—7:30 p.m. — Discussion
- 7:30 p.m.—11:00 p.m. Plenary Session No. 7
- Remarks: Dr. Israel Goldstein, Chairman of the Zionist Congress
- 8:00 p.m.—11:00 p.m. Continuation of discussion on the Elections in Israel for the Zionist Congress
- Wednesday, July 2, 1986**
- 8:30 a.m.—1:00 p.m. Three Committees
- Committee No. 1: A World Movement of Magshimim Aliya, within the Zionist Movement
- Committee No. 2: The Emissary System following the Landau Report
- Committee No. 3: Elections in Israel for the Zionist Congress
- 1:00 p.m.—3:00 p.m. — Discussion
- 3:00 p.m.—4:30 p.m. Plenary Session No. 8
- Address: Minister Moshe Arens
- 4:45 p.m.—6:30 p.m. Wreath-laying Ceremony at Herzl's Tomb
- Dedication of "Mount Herzl (statue)" in memory of Aryeh Zimlad
- 6:30 p.m.—7:30 p.m. — Discussion
- 7:30 p.m. Plenary Session No. 9
- Reports by Chairmen of the three Committees
- Adoption of Resolutions
- Closing Remarks: Mr. Aryeh L. Dubin, Chairman of the WZO Executive and the Jewish Agency
- Mr. Ephraim Even, Chairman, Zionist General Council

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HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

U.S. officials see two schools of thought in Egypt regarding Taba, relations with Israel in general

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

U.S. officials believe there are serious differences of opinion within Egypt now on the Taba issue, on whether or not to complete an agreement with Israel setting the terms of reference for arbitrating the long-standing border dispute.

American experts, perceive basically two schools of thought in President Hosni Mubarak's government on Taba as well as on the entire matter of relations with Israel. One group believes that Egypt should delay any final Taba arbitration agreement until the political picture in Israel becomes absolutely clear. Will the rotation in Jerusalem in October, for example, take place? If it becomes apparent that Yitzhak Shamir will indeed replace Shimon Peres as prime minister, this school argues, Egypt would be wise to avoid any agreement with Israel on Taba.

These officials maintain that the Taba arbitration *compromis* would, after all, be only part of a basket of issues for improving relations between Cairo and Jerusalem. A host of accompanying bilateral agreements involving such issues as trade and tourism are being discussed in addition to Taba.

Even though setting the terms of reference for resolving Taba would still require at least a year or two of actual arbitration, Egypt would be bound immediately to return its ambassador to Tel Aviv - a symbolically dramatic development. Egypt also would be required to limit the anti-Israel propaganda in its officially controlled news media. The short-term upshot would be an improved Israeli-Egyptian relationship.

But this first group of Egyptian officials is reluctant to enter into any wide-ranging improvement of relations with an Israel headed by Shamir and his Likud Party. They fear that with Shamir in the Prime Minister's Office, Israel would quickly step up its settlement activity on the West Bank and Gaza. There would also be a reduced readiness within Israel to improve the "quality of

life" for Palestinians living there. As a result of such controversial measures, Egypt would automatically become further embarrassed and isolated in the Arab world. Domestically, Mubarak's regime would also suffer.

Therefore, this first school argues, Egypt should drag on the Taba talks until the political scene within Israel becomes clear.

The second school of thought,



Hosni Mubarak (Camera Press)

on the other hand, is less concerned about the scheduled rotation in Israel. These officials are more seriously worried about the overall impact that a deteriorating Egyptian relationship with Israel has on Egypt's ties with the U.S.

These officials, considered more "practical," are worried about Egypt's extremely serious economic woes. They believe that Cairo needs economic assistance from the U.S. as quickly as possible. Shoring up relations with Israel would, of course, strengthen Egypt's posture in Washington, especially in Congress, which ultimately must appropriate all foreign aid.

U.S. analysts believe that Egypt's economic problems pose a considerably greater danger to Mubarak's regime than the steady rise of Islamic fundamentalism and other political headaches. Egypt's isolation in the

Arab world, for example, is not nearly as complete today as it was only two or three years ago. Jordan has restored normal diplomatic ties with Egypt. Relations with Iraq and other "moderate" Arab countries are also good, even though Egypt has not yet been readmitted to the Arab League.

The economic problems facing Egypt, however, are the potential killer. The situation is bad and getting worse. The bottom is just about ready to fall out. *The Wall Street Journal* noted the other day that Egyptian Defence Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala had come to Washington earlier in June "as a messenger of doom."

According to the report, Abu Ghazala told Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that if the U.S. didn't help Egypt with its economic problems quickly, U.S. strategic and political interests in the regime would be undermined. "Economic unrest could provoke political upheaval," Abu Ghazala reportedly said.

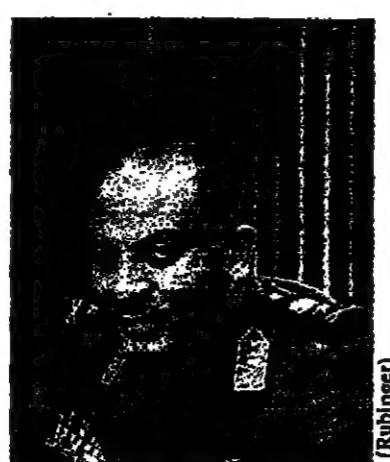
Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz promised to help, but that will not be easy. The U.S., the *Journal* reported, "would have to show new creativity, defy Treasury Department conservatism and bend usual practices to help Egypt out of its economic bind. Washington's budget squeeze rules out conventional increases in aid, and bilateral debt relief or forgiveness isn't a precedent the administration wants to set. The Treasury and some in Congress argue that the U.S. should force Egypt to straighten out its inefficient economy before granting relief."

Egypt's economy may already be beyond repair. What is needed is a complete overhaul of the country's basic infrastructure - and that is financially impossible unless something like Peres's Marshall Plan proposal actually gets off the ground. Egypt needs a massive infusion of money. But the Marshall Plan, which Peres initially raised largely in response to Egypt's very

pressing needs, does not look like it's going anywhere.

A recent report by Republican Senator Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, underlined some of the built-in problems facing Egypt.

Although Mathias said that Mubarak's regime is probably not "immediately threatened," the economic picture is very bad. "These



Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala (Rubinger)

problems are largely not of Egypt's making," he wrote. "Egypt is the victim of events beyond its control. Regional terrorism has discouraged tourist visits. Oil revenues have plummeted with the collapse of international oil prices. Remittances from workers living abroad have begun falling with the economic downturn in the Persian Gulf."

Mathias continued: "Egypt faces other problems which are domestic in origin. Population pressures are intense. It is estimated that Egypt adds a million people to its population every eight to ten months. The economy remains hopelessly inefficient. The government does not feel sufficiently confident politically to make hard decisions on issues of subsidies and exchange rates. Egypt is forced to import about 50 percent of its food needs, where once it was self-sufficient. The government has

refused thus far to go to the IMF (International Monetary Fund), and has rejected rescheduling its debt, which is a crushing burden."

Mathias proposed that Egypt be forced to turn to the IMF for economic relief, rather than to Washington. "In the long term," he said, "it is probably unwise for one sovereign nation to be in the position of preaching to another sovereign nation with respect to its domestic economic policy. Our mutual interests would be better served by Egypt obtaining and following advice from international bodies such as the IMF."

The problem with that route, however, is that the IMF would more forcefully link economic relief to the imposition of tough, politically-unpopular economic reforms and austerity measures.

Thus, Egypt is more likely to continue to resist the IMF option, looking instead to the Reagan Administration and the U.S. Congress for assistance. And that should strengthen those in Egypt urging a more pragmatic approach in relations with Israel.

"In the end," wrote the *Journal's* Frederick Kempe, "the Reagan Administration holds the key to helping Egypt. It must devise firm plans and sell them to Congress by stressing that helping Egypt with its economic problems is a small price to pay for protecting an irreplaceable friend in the Middle East."

The administration is probably prepared to do exactly that. But it will strongly urge the Egyptians to go the extra mile in improving relations with Israel. A good start would be to complete the illusive Taba accord.

The debate over the language for the eventual arbitration is not really the major problem, according to U.S. experts. At the real heart of the problem for both Egypt and Israel is the nature of their evolving relationship, more than seven years after signing their peace treaty in Washington. In the meantime, the two schools of thought in Egypt continue to thrash it out.

An "external pilot" in a Mini Remotely Piloted Vehicle unit manipulates a control panel to get one of his small charges into the air. (Jonathan Reif, IDF Spokesman)

Serious IDF jobs for model plane enthusiasts

Post Defence Reporter

What job in the army demands five years' experience flying model airplanes? Answer: MRPV "pilot."

What's an MRPV? Answer: Mini Remotely Piloted Vehicle.

What's a Mini Remotely Piloted Vehicle? Answer: An MRPV is a small remote-controlled pilotless plane, mainly used for long-range reconnaissance.

The Israel Defence Forces and, to a certain extent, the U.S. armed forces are the only armies that use MRPVs operationally.

The accumulated experience of 10 years' work with the small aircraft (with wingspan less than five metres) has shown that the best people to carry out MRPV takeoffs and landings are men who have had years of experience flying model planes. The IDF therefore recruits the model airplane clubs and recruits boys prior to their conscription.

Other MRPV personnel include dropouts from the Air Force pilots course who undergo a course to train them to control the MRPV in the air.

Once the "external pilot" has got the MRPV (and it makes a fair amount of noise for such a small craft) safely in the air, the action moves to the ground control station (GCS). This is an air-conditioned (for the machines) room mounted on a truck which is the nerve centre of the whole MRPV operation.

Seated in front of a control panel the "internal pilot" flies the MRPV. Next to him is the camera operator who controls and monitors the direct video transmission from the MRPV which may be flying some 100 kilometres away at an altitude of over four kms. The GCS operates and controls the aircraft and its payloads and receives, computes and displays data from the aircraft, including live TV pictures of the target area - all this via an automatic tracking antenna and two-way data link.

The direct visual intelligence is transmitted to mobile receiving units (MRU) mounted on armoured personnel carriers available to frontline commanders. The commander can therefore order from the GCS live pictures from the target area right in the middle of the battle. The quality of the pictures is such that, under optimal conditions, it is possible to distinguish between various types of tanks.

Prior to the Lebanon War, the IDF made only modest use of MRPVs. During the war, the small craft proved themselves to be reliable. One was shot down over the Bekas in August 1983, but otherwise they were impervious to hostile action. Most important, the MRPV provides the goods without risk to human life. One MRPV with camera costs about \$250,000.

The IDF uses two types of locally designed and manufactured MRPVs, Tadiran's Mastiff and the Israel Aircraft Industries' Scout. The IDF's experience with its MRPVs so impressed the U.S. armed forces that the Marine Corps and the Navy have acquired the

BUGATTI. - A 1931 Bugatti Royale, designed by the carmaker Ettore Bugatti for himself and one of only five in the world, was sold at auction in Reno for \$6.5 million to a Texas property agent, who had obtained a letter of credit up to \$40m. before the sale because he was so keen to buy the vehicle and add it to his collection of 270 other classic cars.

Moshavim plan protest action unless government transfers aid

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Financially stricken moshav settlers are planning a series of protests, including stopping irrigation of their own fields, if the government does not allocate money to bail them out of debt, Yehonatan Daniel, co-secretary of the Moshav Movement told *The Jerusalem Post*. The protests are tentatively set to take place in two weeks.

Daniel explained that refusal to irrigate is not merely a protest but economic necessity. "We simply do not have money to pay our water bills,"

Daniel explained that moshav members plan to take these drastic steps in about two weeks if the government does not allocate them some \$45 million by then.

Premier Peres met twice with Tnuat

Hamoshavim officials last week.

According to Daniel, the farmers were well prepared and gave Peres what he termed a global plan on how to solve all the moshav movements' problems. "We explained that the moshavim owe some \$320m. This is to be paid off as follows: \$150m. which farmers must repay the banks in the coming six years; \$60m. that the Jewish Agency's settlement department has promised to lend to moshavim under special low interest terms; \$45m. from the government under similar terms; and the remaining \$65m. which the members are to provide themselves from different sources, including saving schemes. "All this is a package deal and without the government's participation nothing will come out of the programme," Daniel added.

Yehzekel Zakai, general manager of

Mekorot who is also a moshav member and a member of the Moshav Movement's secretariat, underlined Daniel's point. "The Jewish Agency and the banks have already said that without the government, they will not participate in any programme."

"Following two meetings with the prime minister Zakai said that Peres understood the problems. "But this is not enough. I appeal to Peres to hold a meeting with all parties involved including the treasurer of the Jewish Agency, the finance minister, and the heads of the leading banks - and to reach an overall agreement."

Zakai admitted that it was unlikely that the government would find the money for the plan. An Agriculture Ministry official said that Moshav Movement officials were fooling themselves if they believed the government

would be able to raise the money. "The government has no unallocated funds."

Nissim Zvili, head of the Jewish Agency's settlement department, and himself a member of the Moshav Movement secretariat, told *The Post* that while the financial part of the programme was crucial there were other aspects, specially social ones.

"We must strengthen the cooperative ideology of the moshav movement. We plan some soul searching to find ways to streamline all our regional enterprises. All the purchasing organizations will be scrutinized to find ways that will make them more efficient. We are also planning to study all the moshavim that are having difficulties. We believe that perhaps some may have to stop being moshavim and perhaps become small towns that will not live on farming."

'Hotels must work together to attract American tourists'

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's hotels should act collectively against European countries to attract tourists from North America, Simon Cooper, senior vice president of Delta Hotels of Canada, told a group of Israeli hotel managers last week.

"Your competitor is not the hotel next door," he said. "Your competition is France, England, Spain, Italy

and Greece." Cooper, former general manager of the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel and later managing director of the Dan chain, was invited by the Ministry of Tourism to share his insights into the North American market with members of the Israel Hotel Managers Association.

Israeli tourism promoters may gain cold comfort from knowing that the paucity of North American visitors has little or nothing to do with negative attitudes towards Israel - that, for what it's worth, Israel is not the problem. According to Cooper, the big problem is getting Americans to cross the Atlantic.

Collective action, Cooper underscored, should not initially include huge expenditure on advertising from already overstrained budgets. It was more important for Israel to keep a watchful eye on developments in Europe.

Israel could not afford to experiment with all the costly gimmicks with which Americans were being bombarded by European promoters, Cooper said.

He cited British Airways' campaign to get North Americans to England by offering 5,200 return flights free of charge. And the Intercontinental Hotel group had come up with an attractive incentive, offering a free weekend to any guest who had spent two days or more in any of their European hotels. This was a marvellous boon for business people, whose air fares and hotel bills were debited to their companies' expense accounts.

Greece has also launched an aggressive advertising campaign, "We're going home to Greece," featuring a number of luminaries who are well known to North Americans. According to Cooper, none of them is of Greek extraction.

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Sunday, July 6, 8:30 p.m.
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Holst: "The Planets"
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HANAN AND Aviva were on the brink of divorce, and Hanan sometimes talked of suicide. In the months since he lost his job, life at home became unbearable for both of them and for the children. When a social worker suggested that Hanan and Aviva attend a workshop for couples where the husband is unemployed, they didn't believe such a workshop could possibly help them. In the end, they decided to go anyway.

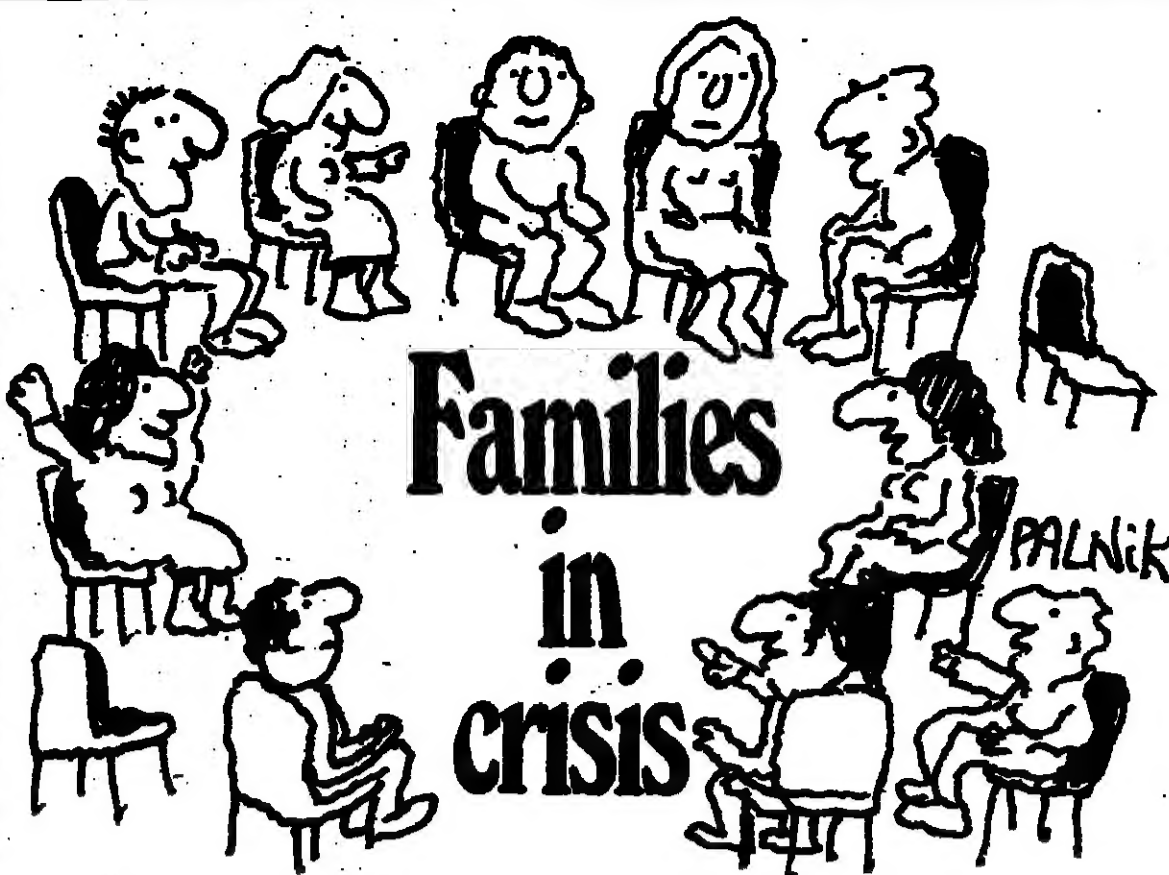
When they arrived at Wizo's Beit Heuss home in Herzliya Pituah, they didn't even want to sit together in the meeting room. The other eight couples in the room were similarly estranged, no one sat beside his or her spouse. Initial sessions were devoted to each spouse's complaints about the other. Four days later, at the final summing-up of the workshop, couples sat together. The same has happened at the four previous workshops Beit Heuss hosted, house manager Nelly Jones said, and it is part of what happens at the workshop.

"Couples learn how to deal with a crisis in their life," explained Shlomo Medina, director of the Individual and Family Welfare Division of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. "Our main message in these workshops is to show the men the price they pay in family terms for preferring unemployment compensation to work. We encourage them to take whatever job they can get, even if the money is no more than the unemployment cheque, just to get back into the status of breadwinner."

In those couples where the wife was previously a housewife, the workshop encourages her to go out to work. Medina added. He said experience in running these work-

shops is still too limited to draw any conclusions about the differences between those couples where the wife is employed outside the home and those where she is a housewife. Jones, however, suggested that men whose wives began working only because the husband lost his job suffer more than other men because their wives have eclipsed their position as family breadwinner. "When a married woman loses her job, the family is not destroyed," Medina said, "because the woman still has a job to do at home. When the man is out of work, it simply destroys families. The number of requests from courts for social workers' opinions on which parent should have child custody (in other words the number of couples in the process of divorce) has increased drastically in those areas where there is a serious unemployment problem. One of the reasons we have developed these workshops is that we feel that if we get to the family at the beginning of the crisis we can salvage the family. If we don't, we'll have to devote the same or more effort to the problems of divorce and one-parent homes."

Since the thrust of the workshop's message is that the cure for what ails the family is re-employment for the husband, much time at the workshop is spent on "how to" skills of selling oneself to employers. Going to the Labour Exchange is not enough, because many jobs are not even known to the exchange. Checking newspaper ads, getting friends and family to keep a lookout for jobs, and other methods are discussed. Interviewing is also role-played. "In the past, these men would walk out of an interview and slam the door for good if the job paid, say, NIS300. When that happens in a role-playing interview at a workshop, we stop and



Much of Wizo's work is aimed at helping women and their families in stress. Jerusalem Post Reporter Lea Levavi reports on two different efforts.

ask what other alternatives the interviewees could have chosen. In the end, they themselves come to the conclusion that they could have asked about fringe benefits, advancement opportunities, things

which might make the job worthwhile despite the low pay - and things which would give the employer the impression that this is an ambitious young man worth hiring," Medina explained.

"We try to explain to them that the next two years or so will be a difficult time but after that, when economic growth starts, anyone who started out now on the job or by taking some sort of vocational train-

ing course will be well-placed to reap the rewards of prosperity when it comes," he added.

Because of the limited physical capacity of Beit Heuss (there are nine rooms with three beds in each room, but only two beds per room can be used in courses geared for couples) the partnership with Wizo does not enable the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to reach a large enough number of unemployed. Therefore, a slightly different model of workshop has been developed in Dimona for couples from the south of the country, using a residential facility operated by the ministry itself. A third model, in which the workshop will be held at a community centre and the couples would go home each night, is about to be initiated. "The couple could do homework together, including in bed," Medina said. "At each of these workshops, sexual problems come up. When someone is worried about his own problems, and when there is tension between the spouses and a tendency to use sex as a weapon, sexual problems are inevitable. Improvements in that area are part of what happens as attitudes change and as new hope and optimism are generated."

He hopes to reach 2,800 couples within the year. So far, the success rate for re-employment has been about 98 per cent. When he said goodbye to the group at Beit Heuss, he predicted that most if not all of them would be employed within three weeks. "They'll start looking out for jobs for each other," he said. "If they hear of something which isn't in their own field, they will notify another member of the group."

He said it would be impossible to

serve all the unemployed who could benefit from these workshops because the ministry's resources would not be sufficient. "Our priority, therefore, is couples with children because helping the husband and father get back to work is helping the entire family." As he was leaving Beit Heuss, however, one of the participants in the workshop called him aside and pointed out that in his town there are many young people just out of the army unable to find work and living (not overly reluctantly) on unemployment. The participant suggested that workshops be organized for these young people before they become chronically unemployed. Medina promised to look into the possibility.

M.K. Ora Namir, chairman of the Knesset Labour and Social Affairs Committee, was the guest of honour at the conclusion of the last Beit Heuss workshop - the fifth held thus far. She was impressed by participants' testimony of how the four days had changed their attitudes toward family and work. One woman, for instance, said she had prevented her husband from taking a job in another town because she didn't think he should be away so long every day or put the energy into travelling so far for a low salary. The workshop led her to the conclusion that she has been hindering him instead of helping. When Namir asked her what she would do the next day - the day after the workshop ended - she said she would send her husband back to grab that job if it is still available, or to find another if that one has been taken.

Namir said she would raise the whole issue of unemployment, its effect on family life and workshops to help deal with the problem in her committee over the next few weeks.

UNTIL MICHAEL got to the Wizo shelter for battered wives in Ashdod, she thought her son was autistic - and possibly also retarded. Now, he attends regular classes, reads and does arithmetic above his grade level, and actively seeks friends.

"Truthfully, the improvement started even before we got here, thanks to a special kindergarten at a psychiatric hospital near where we lived," she said. "But though he was making progress in the kindergarten, he didn't blossom until he got out of the violent atmosphere at home." The father did not abuse the child, she stressed, but her own fear of further abuse and indignity affected her relationship with her son. "I fed him and gave him other physical care, but I didn't always have the patience to talk to him," she explained.

For the first year and a half, her marriage was happy. Beatings began when her husband became interested in another woman. They continued for seven years, until one day he hit her one time too many and she came to the shelter.

Marilla Giron, director of the shelter, said she doesn't ask the women to come to her for help or ask

them why they took beatings for as long as they did. In fact, before she agreed to having women at the shelter, she interviewed them, she said, and that particular question would not be asked directly. "They always find excuses. Their husband beat them because he was under stress on the job, or unemployed, or drank too much - and they took it because they loved him and he promised that it wouldn't happen again and.... None of this matters. The husband may have problems, but what the wife needs to learn is that she doesn't have to be his punching bag. The question isn't why it happened or why it continued; the only question worth asking or answering is what strengths the woman has which can be developed so that she won't end up back in the cycle of violence."

In some cases, the answer is therapy. "Though I am trained as a family therapist, I have found that working with the couple together is not successful with this particular problem. The battered wives need a support group of their own, and the battering husbands need a different one." Sometimes, she said, the women can be taught in individual and group counselling how to pre-

vent the situation at home from reaching the point at which the husband will resort to violence.

IN OTHER cases, separation or divorce is the answer and the woman is helped to learn to function as the head of a one-parent family and as a breadwinner.

When Wizo established the shelter 2½ years ago with the help of the National Insurance Institute and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, it was decided that a woman could stay in the shelter for three months. Experience soon showed, however, that in most cases three months was not long enough to get to know the woman and diagnose her problems or to solve them. Women now stay as long as is necessary (though at intervals the staff is required to explain why a particular woman is still there) and when they are considered ready to leave they move into halfway houses - rented apartments - nearby. In the shelter, two mothers and their children may share a room; in the halfway house, each mother and her children are a family unit with their own apartment.

Michal is already divorced, though her children - age five and

seven - have illusions of reuniting their parents. "The shelter has taught me not to be other people's dust rag, which is the way I felt at home," she said. "On the other hand, I don't have a very rosy picture of my future. I am lonely, but I'm afraid to develop a relationship with someone new. After all, things were good with my husband at the beginning. How do I know the next man won't suddenly turn into a monster after we're married for a while?"

Another woman at the shelter, Hedvah, said she has definitely decided - with the help of the shelter staff - that divorce is her best option. The social workers are not so sure Hedvah has really finished working through her ambivalence. "But I will tell you one thing we accomplished," Marilla said. "When a man she dated began giving her orders, she put him in his place and broke off the relationship."

Battered wives tend to delude themselves, Marilla added. They convince themselves that their children don't know the truth about what happened at home or about where they have gone "on holiday." They delude themselves that the reasons for their husband beating them will disappear and that the

beatings will disappear, too. "When a woman says 'my husband beats me' that isn't enough. Like the person with a drinking problem whose first step toward a cure is taking the responsibility 'I am an alcoholic,' similarly the battered wife has to say 'I am a battered wife' before she can really face it and deal with it."

Another metaphor she used was that of cancer. "Any woman can be beaten for the first time, just as any woman can get cancer. But if a woman has the awareness to examine her breasts and to go for check-ups, she can save herself. Similarly, if the woman who is hit the first time has the confidence to get out of the situation she will save herself. If she pretends the problem will go away, it will only get worse."

But what happens to these women after they leave the shelter and the halfway house and have to face the real world? Marilla has statistics on 75 former shelter residents of whom 48 are divorced or in the process of obtaining a divorce. Fourteen returned home after treatment, and with definite plans for future treatment in the community for themselves and their husbands, three families still have serious violence

problems and the rest apparently do not. Thirteen women left the shelter at their own risk, before the staff thought they were ready, and it is not known what happened to them.

"My professional colleagues tell me these statistics are too good and that there will be disappointments as time passes," Marilla said.

Meanwhile, at a press conference in Tel Aviv two social workers, Maxine Epstein and Regi Mercer, revealed the results of their own research on the subject which is detailed in their new book *Shalom Bayit* (Domestic Peace) published by Brerot (Alternatives) in Haifa. The study was done between 1981 and 1984 in the country's other three shelters for battered wives in Herzliya, Jerusalem and Haifa. (The Ashdod shelter was born too late to participate.)

The very ironic title *Shalom Bayit* was chosen because the rabbinical courts ordered more than half the women who came to the shelters to return to their husbands because the husbands claimed to want "shalom bayit." For many of these women, the violence soon began again, sometimes aggravated by the fact that the woman had dared defy the

husband and go to the shelter.

The book includes recommendations that the police take these cases more seriously - staying in the home for as long as there is potential danger to the wife, arresting the husband as a deterrent and accompanying the woman, where necessary, to a shelter. Social workers are urged to do more in providing support groups and other services for battered wives and the Ministry of Housing is asked to give these women higher priority in housing assistance so they will not be forced back to their husbands for lack of a roof over their heads. Though the authors have no illusions that the rabbinical courts will listen to them, they nevertheless recommend that these courts should hand down more injunctions preventing violent husbands from entering the home and more separation orders, not to mention forcing the husband to grant a divorce.

The courts used to be more liberal on these points, they said, but have changed their tune in recent years - apparently for reasons having more to do with the internal politics of the Orthodox community than with the individual case - in the authors' view.

Boat people

Helen Hill

Out at sea, washing-up is easy - the plastic plates are dunked in a bucket of water straight from the ocean. In the marina they get fresh water piped on board and use proper china and glass dishes.

Living in tight quarters is a great discipline, according to Diane, who shows how everything is stacked in crates or on racks. "There's a place for everything and the children have to be tidy on board."

Each child has his own bunk area and there are two toilets and a shower, though they can use the marina facilities too. Diane has a washing machine on board, and clothes lines hang from the mast.

Living at the marina gives the children plenty of play space; it's not uncommon to see Mark and a friend swinging nonchalantly over the water on a rope tied to the mast, a sight to give a land-locked mother heart-failure but they seem confident enough.

"We have to be careful which friends he brings here from the gulf," says Diane. "Some children become so excited and the mothers get nervous. Nicky brought home a friend who was sea-sick as soon as she stepped on board even though we were tightly anchored."

LIFE ON the marina is never hum-drum; there's a constant coming and going of boats from faraway places. The unexpected occurs frequently, electricity off for hours or days for unexplained reasons, erratic garbage collection and a plague of rats. A burglar once stole Diane's souvenir spoon collection while the family slept and in the morning she woke up to smell smoke. "It was a fire in the electrical system - at least we know our fire extinguishers work," she laughs.

The Tel Aviv marina, though centrally located, lacks the niceties of marinas elsewhere. There's no clubhouse in which the long-term boat people could socialize, only one public phone and message-taking is erratic. The Schaafsma's are philosophical about this.

"Israeli society is so friendly and this has been a wonderful experience," says Diane. "I've learnt to live without so many things. I suppose it proves how little one needs. I only hope I can continue not to accumulate things when we get back to South Africa."

Part of the adventure is nearly over; later this month the family is leaving Tel Aviv to sail back to South Africa via the Suez Canal and down



Tel Aviv marina residents Diane (left) and Nicky Schaafsma (Helen Hill)

the east coast of Africa with not more than three weeks' long-haul sailing this time. They plan to stop over on the way to wait for the winter to pass.

"We'll be armed to the teeth with multi-vitamins as well as enough

provisions for half a year," says Diane. "I don't know how we'll adjust to living on dry land again. Who knows, perhaps we'll turn around and sail right back again."

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations
City University of New York

The Harry S Truman Institute for the Advancement of Peace
The Ralph Bunche Institute on the United Nations

are holding a workshop on
The UN, The Middle East and Israel

July 1, 2, 3, 1986
The public is invited to a
Round-Table Discussion with Present and Ex-Ambassadors to the UN

Abba Eban, Michael Comay, Yehuda Blum, Yosef Tekoah, Gideon Rafael, Benjamin Netanyahu
to be held in the Fisher Hall, Mishkenot Shaananim, Jerusalem, on Wednesday, July 2, 1986 at 3:30 p.m.

The workshop is supported by The United States-Israel Education Foundation (Fulbright), The American Israel Friendship League, Mr. Philip Kutznik, The Samuel Bronfman Foundation and with the participation of Mishkenot Shaananim



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- Monday, June 30**
THE POLITICAL SITUATION TODAY
Dr. Baruch Kool-Paz, Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University
- Monday, July 7**
PROGRAMME FOR JULY, 1986
THE U.S. ROLE IN THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS
Morris Draper, Consul General, United States of America
- Please note day Sunday, July 13**
THE INSIDE STORY OF THE "ANTI-ZIONIST" BOOKLET ON THE JEWISH AGENCY
Charles Hoffman, Staff Reporter, The Jerusalem Post
- Monday, July 21**
JEWISH SYMBOLS IN ANCIENT JEWISH COINS (with slides)
Prof. Ya'acov Meshorer, Curator, Numismatics, the Israel Museum
- Please note day Wednesday, July 23**
CLASHING VERSIONS OF THE RAMBAM IN MODERN JEWISH THOUGHT
Prof. Arthur Hertzberg, Prof. of Religion, Dartmouth College, Senior College Research Fellow, Middle East Institute, and Adjunct Prof. of History, Columbia University
- Monday, July 28**
THE RELIGIOUS POLITICAL SITUATION TODAY
Rabbi Levi Lauer, Director, Pardes Institute of Jewish Studies

Caesarea Roman Theatre

On Tuesday, July 1, 1986, the site will be closed to visitors from 2:00 p.m.
Persons interested in visiting the theatre on that day are requested to come early.

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Brieghel may 'persecute' Maradona

MEXICO CITY (Reuters). — Cesar Luis Menotti, Argentina's former national coach, fears Diego Maradona may suffer "a terrible persecution" in today's World Cup final against West Germany.

"Circumstances have been such that Maradona has been able to play football (in Mexico)," he said. "This did not happen in the last World Cup. Now he encounters the West Germans, who do not play with the nobility of teams like England and Belgium. Maradona will suffer terrible persecution from one man, surely (Hans Peter) Brieghel, and that worries me. But if the laws of the game are strictly adhered to, there is not a player in the world who can stop Maradona."

"One must insist on protection (for the ball players). Against England, the first foul on Maradona was penalized with a yellow card. We must do this with all players who foul him. If not, football will die."

The International Football Federation has entrusted today's final to 47-year-old Brazilian Romualdo Arppi. Another Brazilian, Arnaldo

Coelho, refereed the last World Cup final in Spain four years ago between Italy and West Germany.

Maradona insists that Argentina's World Cup success was not his alone but the whole squad's. "It's not just a question of Maradona, but all of us," he said, adding that even the reserves deserved praise. "This team spirit is reflected on the pitch. We did great things. Just as he had great team-mates, so I have them too."

Maradona said he did not want to be singled out as the sole man responsible for Argentina's progress to the final.

"Maradona is important (to the team), but opposing defenders also have to watch out for Burruchaga, for example. I want to praise those who pull markers away from me."

Maradona said he would not have been able to score his brilliant second goal against England in the quarter-final last Sunday if Burruchaga had not accompanied him on his solo run, keeping defenders alert in case he decided to lay the ball off.

Maradona said his second goal against Belgium after another fine solo run was just "as nice and important" as the second against England.

It was the result of Argentina getting a grip on the match again in the second half after losing it to Belgium in the 15 minutes before the break.

"We gave Belgium the chance to use the one option they are good at—counter-attacks," he said.

"But (coach Carl S.) Bilardo set us right at half-time. He told us what to do when we went out again—to put it in our minds that we were playing England. We went out saying 'they're English, they're English.'"

Maradona warned that the final against West Germany would be tough.

"I said before that the Germans are a very tough team to beat. I believed less in France, who are much stronger in Europe. I was right, wasn't I?" he said.

"God willing, we will do it," he added about Argentina's chance of winning the World Cup for the second time in eight years.



BALLET. — France's Bruno Bellone and Belgium's Michel Renquin dance around the ball. (Reuters)

Mansdorf goes down to Lendl

Post Sports Staff, Agencies. Amos Mansdorf went down 6-2, 6-4, 6-4 to Ivan Lendl, the world's number one tennis player, in his third round singles match at Wimbledon. Lendl played some of the best tennis he has ever played on grass, serving with great power and going up to net more often than he has ever done in previous years at Wimbledon. Mansdorf fought back bravely, but was clearly outclassed by the Czech.

Shlomo Glickstein and Hans Simonsson lost in five sets in the first round doubles to Graham (Australia) and Richter.

Sweden's Mikael Pernfors, who is threatening to take Wimbledon by storm in the same way he captured French hearts when he reached the final of the French Open earlier this month, said, after reaching the fourth round of the men's singles on Friday that he was "comfortable, confident" and had "no complaints."

Pernfors, who had never played on grass before the start of the championships, defeated Sammy Giammalva (U.S.) 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1. "My game is mostly made up of passing shots and returns. Strangely enough, though, I have felt very comfortable and confident here since my first match," said the 22-year-old from Malmo.

Pernfors, who must now play either defending champion Boris Becker of West Germany or Paul McNamee of Australia for a place in the quarter-finals, was quite confident.

"Boris is really psyched up because of having to defend last year's tournament, but I'm going in there with my own game and perhaps I'll be able to make him play bad. I definitely won't lose the first set against Becker," he said.

Pernfors agreed that his style of tennis was very different from that of his compatriots Jarryd and Edberg, both of whom have lost.

"They play a lot more volleys than I do," he said, "I play similar to Joakim Nystrom and Mats Wilander — except that maybe I try to end the point a little earlier. I could have turned pro when I was 16, but I just didn't think I was good enough. The opportunity to go to the United States and play university tennis was perfect for me."

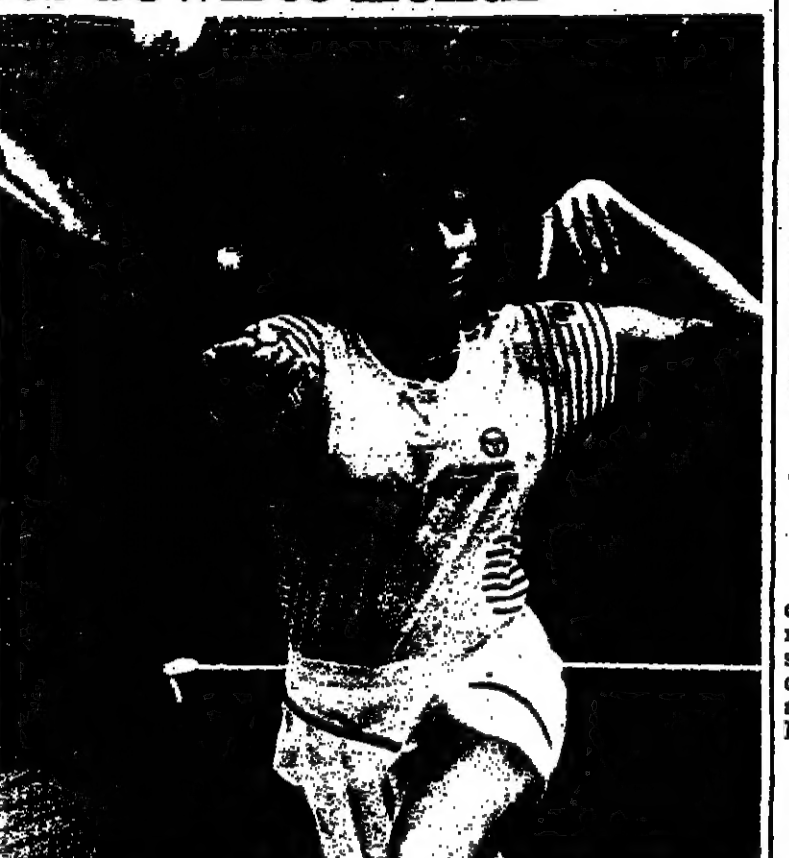
The only other of the famous Swedes to make it to the last 16 is second seed Mats Wilander, who vowed that he would make amends at Wimbledon for his early dismissal in the French Open. He beat the rising young Australian star Mark Kratzmann 6-4, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1. Wilander produced some of his sharpest tennis for weeks. In his next match, he will play the aggressive Pat Cash, also of Australia.

Cash, a wild-card entry and former "top-ten" ranked player, yesterday continued his successful return to top-flight tennis after months of injury by reaching the fourth round of the event.

Playing on court 14, one of the largest of the outside courts at the All England Club and packed tight with his adoring female following, Cash defeated left-handed American qualifier Jay Lapidus 6-1, 6-4, 6-7, 7-5.

The match was tarnished in its latter stages by several incidents and line protests, and Lapidus earned a code violation warning from mouse-tachioed umpire Wing-Comander George Grime for hurling his racket to the ground after his defeat.

Cash, as is becoming a tradition, threw his wrist bands to his fans



PHOTOGENIC. — Gabriela Sabatini, 16, is the 'photographers' delight at Wimbledon. (Reuters)

before being escorted back to the dressing-rooms by the police.

Stefan Edberg crashed out when he was beaten in straight sets by Czechoslovakia's Miloslav Mecir. The 6ft 3inch Czech player, who went into Saturday's match having never dropped a set to the Swedish player in two previous encounters, once again outplayed the Scandinavian. The upset 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 victory came on the notorious number two outside court, known as "The Graveyard of the Seeds" because of the series of upsets there over the years. Many top players dislike the court because of the proximity of the crowd and the alleged difficult bounce. In the fourth round Mecir will play either 12th seed Brad Gilbert (U.S.) or fellow-Czech Milan Srejber.

Seventh-seeded Frenchman Henri Leconte scored an impressive straight sets win over Greg Holmes (U.S.).

The left-handed Frenchman, who will be 23 next Thursday, scored a 6-4, 6-2, 7-6 win in just two hours, finishing off the Californian with an explosive final set tie-break which he won 7-0.

Leconte will now play John Fitzgerald for a place in the quarter-finals.

Among the women, a major surprise was the elimination of fourth-seeded Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany by Raffaella Reggi of Italy.

The 20-year-old Italian player scored a 6-4, 6-1 win and will now play Gabriela Sabatini for a place in the quarter-final.

Sweden's 15th seeded Catarina Lindqvist looked at one stage as though she was on her way out of the competition when she had to face a second-set tie-break after losing the first set, but she recovered to beat Australia's Elizabeth Minter 3-6, 7-6, 6-3.

The tall seventh seed, Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia, had an easier time of it against Minter's sister Anne. Sukova, recent semi-finalist in the French Open, scored a 6-1, 6-4 win. She has not dropped a set and lost only 10 games on her way

to the last sixteen.

Sixteen-year-old Sabatini of Argentina, currently being given star treatment by the army of photographers covering the championships, was always in charge against Barbara Gerken (U.S.) who had no answer to the South American player's remarkable precision and top spin game which gave her a 6-4, 6-1 victory.

Martina Navratilova, Chris Evert-Lloyd, Hana Mandlikova, Bettina Bunge, Manuela Maleeva, Lori McNeil, Caring Bassett and Isabella Demongeot all won with ease.

West German Eric Jelen — who has reached the 'round of 16' at Wimbledon after upsetting 1985 runner-up Kevin Curren in the opening round — had his first-ever success on the Nabisco Grand Prix circuit at Ramat Hasharon as recently as last October. Jelen was down in 32nd place in the world's singles rankings when he reached the quarter-finals as a qualifier, before losing to Shahar Perkis. A perennial visitor to Israel, the 21-year-old soldier was playing here for the sixth time since 1981.

Since then, Jelen has never looked back, climbing to 36 on the ATP computer prior to Wimbledon in a meteoric rise up the ladder and his feat last week has now lifted him into the mid-20's in the standings (plus earning him \$13,000 in prize money).

The German was playing only his third match on grass when he beat No. 11 seed Curren. Ramat Hasharon has been a happy hunting ground for Jelen, where he won an ITF under-16 title in 1981 and the following year beat Anne-Marie in the final of an ITF World Junior Ranking Circuit tournament.

Jelen first hit the headlines three months ago by reaching the semi-finals at the \$250,000 Rotterdam Grand Prix, on the way beating No. 1 seed Mats Wilander and No. 7 Tommy Sassi.

LATE RESULTS: Martina Navratilova beat Elizabeth Smylie 7-6, 6-1; Kathy Jordan beat Melissa Gurney 6-4, 6-1; Brad Gilbert beat Milan Srejber 7-5, 6-7, 6-3; 6-3; Betty Negenst beat Katerina Maleeva 6-4, 6-1; Robin White beat Anne Hobbs 6-4, 6-2; John Fitzgerald beat Wally Masur 7-6, 5-7, 6-4; Boris Becker beat Pat McNamee 6-4, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4; Dianne Baskett beat Joe Davis 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Who won't be seen: The women's seeds have so far been blown away. Temperatures were in the 30s, Wimbledon was packed to capacity and the Red Cross volunteers were kept busy attending to many cases of fainting due to the heat.

France take third place in the World Cup

PUEBLA, Mexico (AP). — France beat Belgium 4-2 after 30 minutes of overtime (the scores were tied 2-2 after 90 minutes) to take third place in the World Cup.

France made widespread changes in their team. Midfielders stars Michel Platini and Alain Giresse were among the absentees as coach Michel Hidalgo elected Raymond Mommens in midfield in place of Frank Vercauteren, who was among the substitutes.

The match kicked off in cloudy conditions in 23 degrees before a crowd estimated at 20,000.

Jan Ceulemans put Belgium 1-0 in front in the 10th minute.

Enzo Scifo and Stephane Demol combined well in midfield and Demol's pass launched Ceulemans into space. The big Belgian captain beat defender Yvon Le Roux to the ball and tucked it past goalkeeper Albert Rust.

But one minute later France had the ball in the net through Papin, but Philippe Vercauteren had handled earlier in the movement, and the goal was disallowed.

Both teams made numerous errors and the match was bogged

down in midfield. Daniel Veys wasted an opportunity to make it 2-0 in the 21st minute, when he headed over an open goal after a cross from Nico Claesen. The Belgians were looking the sharper side, quicker in attack and more solid in defence.

But France equalized in the 26th minute through Jean-Marc Ferreri.

A crisp move through the penalty area saw Bruno Bellone find Vercauteren open. The midfielder passed to Ferreri, alone in front of Platini 10 metres out, and Ferreri hit a powerful drive into the roof of the net.

Five minutes before half-time France beat the Belgian offside trap with men open in the penalty area. Their build-up was over-elaborate, however, and Eric Gerets intercepted.

Then Rapin made it 2-1 to France in the 42nd minute. Another sweeping move down the left saw Bernhard Genghini find space. His crisp pass found Papin unmarked on the right and the striker easily beat Platini to score.

Belgium equalized in the 72nd minute through Nico Claesen.

In the 30 minutes extra time, Genghini scored a gem of a goal for France and Amoros drove home a penalty.

Mikael soars to fame

LONDON (Reuters). — Fame has come quickly and unexpectedly to Mikael Pernfors since he powered his way unseeded to the French Open final, but he doesn't mind it a bit.

The 22-year-old Swede, playing his first Wimbledon and his first grass court tournament, is making the transition as easily as he is adapting to his new-found fame.

"My life has definitely changed since Paris, where I certainly didn't have any problems walking the streets before," he said. "The couple of days in Paris after the final were unbelievable. I couldn't walk for 10 seconds without somebody coming up and pulling my arm, wanting autographs, wanting to talk to me and look at me. And I had normal clothes and sunglasses on! But I enjoy the recognition to a certain extent. I guess that's part of why you do something like this — because you want to be recognized for what you do."

Pernfors, an amusing extrovert, said it was not much different when he returned to Sweden for five days. "The phone was ringing all the time. I have problems hanging up on people and so I sat there and listened to people calling from France. They can't speak English and I can't speak French and neither of us understands the other. So I had to hire a guy to answer the phone for me and let him hang up instead."

Pernfors' tennis matured during four years at the University of Geor-



SWEET SUCCESS! — Mikael Pernfors of Sweden. (Reuters)

gia, where he won the U.S. collegiate title. Two weeks ago, he had scarcely seen a grass court, but his performances showed that he has the talent to succeed on it even if he has not yet mastered the tactics.

"It's fun to play on because you can do so many things with the ball," he said. "I'm not going to say it's easy to get used to, but I guess I play a lot of fast courts in the States, and so I feel comfortable on it."

Pernfors, whose favourite player to watch is John McEnroe, recognizes that the baseline approach might break down on grass, where he can get more advantage on his serve because it skids on the grass. "But I don't know about volleying yet," he added.

Promised Land, Maccabi TA on top

Post Sports Staff. TEL AVIV. — Maccabi Tel Aviv yesterday won the Israel Softball A League's competition for the second consecutive year, clinching the issue with an impressive 12-0 victory over VIP Tours at the Sportek diamond here. Maccabi finished the triple round-robin with a 13 and 2 record. Runners-up were Crazy Richard, who in a double-header got past VIP Tours 12-5 and the 36'ers 9-4 to end this seventh season of competition with a 12 and 3 record.

Promised Land yesterday became the B League champions with a brilliant come-from-behind victory over Kibbutz Gezer at Gezer. Having trailed the entire game, Promised Land went into the last inning behind 6-4, but exploded for 12 runs on eight hits and several Gezer errors as the kibbutzniks became completely unglued after playing a fine game.

On Friday, Promised Land defeated fellow Jerusalemites and arch-rivals Leumi 6-5 on the strength of a gutsy pitching performance by Bert Fendman and error-less fielding. It was Promised Land's first victory in three years over Leumi, who won the B League Central Division with a commanding 15-0 record.

The A League playoff starts next weekend on a knockout basis at the Tel Aviv Sports, league spokesman Giora Glick said last night. Maccabi will be UN-Golan Canadians, while Crazy Richard face the 36'ers.

In the final table, the 36'ers finished third, ahead of UN-Golan Canadians. Fifth were VIP Tours, with Kibbutz Gezer propping up the table.

Assayag wins second straight Sam Sharrow

CAESAREA. — Rahamin Assayag, 18, of Or Akiva, won the third annual 36-hole Sam Sharrow Golf Tournament for the second consecutive year with a 159 (78, 81) on Friday.

Ninety-six golfers, including President Chaim Herzog, participated in the two-day tournament. Eighty-three-year-old Sam Sharrow, one of the first Jewish golf professionals, has been the godfather of the Caesarea Golf Club since its inception 26 years ago.

The surprise of the tournament was Shuki Tzadikani, also of Or Akiva, who won the A division with a remarkable eight-under-par 65 net, playing with a 16 handicap. Tzadikani was severely wounded in Lebanon in 1982 and only started playing golf seven months ago.

The B division winner was Oran Mayer from Tel Aviv (21 handicap) with a 67 net. Veteran Leumi Zim of Caesarea lost Thursday's 123-meter eighth hole. It was the 18th hole-in-one of his career and the second time in one week the hole had been aird.

SCOREBOARD

RUGBY. — New Zealand beat France 18-9 in Christchurch. (One goal, 3 drop goals and a penalty to 3 drop goals).

GOLF. — Andy Bean leads on 138 in the Caesarea Open after two rounds, followed by Paul Assayag (139), David Love and Eric Gonsky on 140. Severino Ballesteros won the Monte Carlo Open with 265.

ATHLETICS. — Sebastian Coe clocked 3:34.12 for the 1,500 m, the world's fastest time for the distance this year, at a meet in the Netherlands.

HOCKEY. — Pakistan and India were declared joint champions at the Punjab tournament after heavy rain interrupted their final, with India leading 2-1.

COMMENT Maradona's mortal miss

Yaron Kenan

Diego Armando Maradona is doubtlessly the finest footballing genius in the game today. His performances in the World Cup, which have spurred Argentina into today's final as favourites, have justified calling him one of the greatest forwards ever to play soccer. Indeed, even allowing for Pele, Ferenc Puskas, George Best, Stanley Matthews and Johan Cruyff, Maradona has good reason to lay claim to being the best of all time. Certainly, two of his goals in the present tournament — those against England and Belgium when the Argentinians swept aside the European challenge en route to the final will be savoured with joy and delight whenever nostalgic soccer talk turns back to Mexico, 1986.

But will he be remembered for more than his quicksilver shooting, his wizardry in passing, his devilish dribbling, and his complete football brain?

Maradona missed a wonderful opportunity to be remembered not only as a great footballer but as the kind of revolutionary who single-handedly reshaped the face of social history, not only of soccer. Someone whose actions matched the impact of men like Martin Luther, Karl Marx, Ghandi, Dr. Spock and Freud.

The past month's soccer fiesta, celebrated through television by hundreds of millions in union nearly around the globe, was nothing less than a mammoth social, almost religious experience. And whatever their national or emotional affiliation, Maradona won the admiration of all with his exceptional brilliance.

What he missed in one moment was the ability to rise above the limits of the soccer scene and stamp his mark on the shape of all contemporary sporting behaviour and attitudes to leisure.

The reference, of course, is to the infamous crooked goal which sank England. Despite Maradona's own subsequent statements that the goal was shot partly by his hand, and partly by divine inspiration, not a single person can honestly say that the first Argentinian goal in the quarter final match was not illegally scored with his hand.

And Maradona knows it: he knew it right away. It might well have been that he had had no premeditated intention of striking the ball home with his fist. Certainly, as he came up from the challenge he looked for all the world like an innocent small boy who had been caught with his hand in the cookie jar. But when he realized that the Tunisian referee was allowing the goal to count, his mood soon gave way to the type of arrogant celebration, arm-waving and hugging which so plagues modern soccer.

To gain his place in history, to win not only the admiration but also the hearts of the millions around the world, all he needed to do was to break a taboo. He should have informed the referee that he had handled the ball and that the goal should be disallowed. Had he done that, he might momentarily have aroused the wrath of his chauvinistic countrymen, out to avenge themselves on the soccer field for the Falklands defeat. But, in the face of world-wide admiration of an enormous sporting gesture, such rejection of his action would undoubtedly have disappeared. At a stroke, whatever the outcome of the match — and especially if thereafter he had still managed to produce that gem of a second goal — Maradona would have changed the face of modern football and of sporting habits.

The emulation by children budding to become the stars of tomorrow of the unwholesome antics of John McEnroe, the churlishness and unsavoury behaviour of so many champions has cast a terrible pall on the face of modern sport. Fortunately, this particular World Cup has been less marked by niggling petty fouls, and unfriendly antagonism at every point, by the kind of fouls that Harold Schumacher committed on Batiston four years ago, than its predecessor in Spain.

But still there is far too little joy in the game, far too little spirit of sportsmanship. We need desperately less of a win-at-all-costs attitude, more pleasure in the play. And that without needing to sacrifice a whit of commitment or desire to win.

By a single brave — and, in the present climate a wholly unprecedented gesture — Diego Maradona would have been able to make a massive and revolutionary contribution to football. He could indeed have changed the entire face of contemporary sport, and the attitudes of the millions who follow it.

We salute him for his soccer genius; sadly, we acknowledge the limits of that genius. He scored the goal, but missed the mark.

Personal Opinion Fateful, unforgettable goals

Paul Kohn

Diego Maradona's goals in the World Cup match against England will be replayed on television screens for years. We will watch again and again the controversial, fateful "handball goal," his epic second goal against England, his goals against Belgium. These were just some of the goals scored in Mexico that will leave lasting memories long after the 1986 World Cup has ended. Which was the best goal of the Cup?

England's manager, Bobby Robson, said Maradona's second goal against England was "a miracle goal as fine as a goal as you'll ever see!" Yet the Mexican TV replays gave only half the picture.

Maradona fired on to the ball five metres inside his own half. As two English players lunged for the ball, Maradona was already gone with it. Like a flash of lightning, he made for the England goal, swerving and weaving past four defenders and goalkeeper Peter Shilton, before slotting an angled shot into the English net.

In an earlier game, Denmark's Michael Laudrup similarly stormed through the Uruguayan defence and glided past goalkeeper Alvarez before hitting an outstanding goal. But Maradona covered more ground, left more players stranded in his wake — and he did it faster.

In case anyone thought the game against England was a supreme flash in the pan, Diego Maradona, the dazzler, the destroyer duly provided a repeat performance by scoring two more magnificent solo goals against Belgium to win his country's deserved place in the final today against the physically powerful and disciplined, if hardly sparkling, Germans.

Franz "Kaiser" Beckenbauer's men marched into the final, thanks mainly to spot kick goals. Lothar Matthaus cracked a free kick through a gap in the Moroccan defence in the 88th minute and Andreas Brehme sent a scorcher that French goalkeeper Joel Bats could not hold in the 8th minute, in the semi-final.

Ranking second in my book as the most fateful goal of the championship, was Spain's equalizer against Denmark. The Danes faced a highly talented and ambitious Spanish team, and had their work cut out to get a one-goal lead. Two minutes before the end of the half, Jesper Olsen, the scorer of Denmark's goal, sent a feeble "safe" pass back towards his goalkeeper, Emilio Butragueno, "the Vulture," pounced gleefully on his prey to make it 1-1. The Danes never recovered from that blow, and Butragueno went on to score four goals, the most any striker scored in one game in Mexico. Thus the Danes hope of a Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale ending for a team playing in its first World Cup final was not to be.

Gary Lineker was another lethal striker, scoring a hat-trick against Poland and six goals in all, every one of them with first time shots or headers. Only Lineker, Glenn Hoddle and 10 minutes of John Barnes saved England from humiliation.

Two other lovely goals were the aerial scissors shot by Mexico's Manuel Negrete against Bulgaria and Careca's goal for Brazil in the 1-1 draw against France, before that game went to the fatal penalty spot shoot-out. Careca completed the finest combined move between five Brazilians seen in the modal.

True lovers of football were in mourning even before the World Cup reached its closing stages. First the dashing Danes, the darling of the fans, and then the big band from Brazil were suddenly out. To compound those shocks, even the champagne football of the French failed to grace the final. Now only Diego Armando Maradona, the king of kings, can still make the final a royal event.

For those hundreds of millions who saw the Brazil versus France game, that was the best of all the World Cup matches. It brought together two teams of superb skills at the top of their form — the soccer aristocracy of the Latin Americans against the flair, cut and thrust of the best of European football. It was the game that will rate as one of the finest ever.

The 1986 World Cup will be remembered also for the goals that were not scored. The most fateful of these were penalties missed by the Brazilian super-stars, Zico and Socrates. France, too, should have put away at least one of several fine chances in the semi-final against Germany, when they were 1-0 behind and when they could still have saved the game.

Referee killed after awarding penalty

YAOUNDE (AFP). — A football referee has died after being attacked by players, officials and spectators when he awarded a contested penalty during a match at Kumba, in South Western Cameroon.

The local team, needing to win to remain in the second division, were

leading 1-0 when referee Paul Mboune Monono awarded the penalty against them six minutes from the end.

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gillon and Yaron Kenan.

Clemens wins 14th straight

NEW YORK (AP). — Unbeaten Roger Clemens, despite giving up two homers to Eddie Murray, won his 14th game Friday night and moved within one victory of the American League record for victories at the start of a season.

Clemens allowed seven hits and struck out 11 batters while pitching into the ninth inning as the Boston Red Sox defeated the Baltimore Orioles 5-3 in front of 52,159 fans at Baltimore's Memorial Stadium.

Only two AL pitchers — David Mcally of Baltimore in 1969 and Cleveland's Johnny Allen in 1937 — have ever started a season 15-0. The major-league record of 19 was set by Rube Marquard of the New York Giants in 1912.

In other AL games, it was Detroit's 4th straight win in 11 as the Tigers defeated the Minnesota Twins 7-1 in 11 innings. Minnesota's 4th straight win in 12 as the Twins defeated the Chicago White Sox 6-5 and Cleveland beat California 6-3.

In the National League, it was Pittsburgh's 10th straight win in 11 as the Pirates defeated the San Diego Padres 4-0. Houston's 5th straight win in 12 as the Astros defeated the Philadelphia Phillies 1-0 in 17 innings. The New York-Chicago game was rained out.

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| | W | L | PCT | GB |
|-----------|----|----|------|----|
| Boston | 46 | 25 | .648 | — |
| New York | 38 | 33 | .535 | 8 |
| Baltimore | 37 | 34 | .520 | 9 |
| Toronto | 28 | 36 | .438 | 18 |
| Cleveland | 26 | 34 | .434 | 19 |
| Chicago | 26 | 34 | .434 | 19 |
| Detroit | 25 | 35 | .417 | 20 |

WEST DIVISION

| | W | L | PCT | GB |
|---------------|----|----|------|----|
| California | 37 | 23 | .617 | — |
| Seattle | 36 | 24 | .600 | 1 |
| Minnesota | 30 | 30 | .500 | 7 |
| Chicago | 29 | 31 | .483 | 8 |
| Los Angeles | 28 | 32 | .467 | 9 |
| San Francisco | 24 | 36 | .400 | 13 |

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The Peretz formula

THE COUNTRY's civil courts recognize as Jews all converts arriving here under the Law of Return. The rabbinical courts, however, turn their backs on conversions abroad approved by Reform and Conservative rabbis. This creates a problem for Israel's rabbinical marriage registrars.

The traditionally Orthodox-ruled Interior Ministry, now under the control of Shas, has been trying a number of devices to help out the rabbinical establishment in its distress. When Shoshana Miller, a Reform convert from the U.S., last year sought to be registered with the ministry as a new immigrant, she was at first flatly refused, and advised to validate her conversion by the local rabbinate, an obvious impossibility.

There was no legal basis for the refusal, it was admitted, but it was all for Miller's "own good," she was told. For her Jewishness would sooner or later have to be tested by the rabbinical authorities, and it would be found wanting. So she might better be put on notice as soon as possible.

Instead of seeking an Orthodox re-conversion, as she had been advised to do, the intrepid Ms. Miller appealed for help to the High Court of Justice. The court ordered the interior minister, Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, of summer-time fame, to show cause why the ministry should not register Ms. Miller as a Jew.

In desperation, the ministry came up with a fresh device which, it was hoped, would be accepted by the court as legal: all converts would be designated as such on their identity cards. No distinction would be made between Orthodox and non-Orthodox converts, but the hint to the marriage registrars would be plain enough that they had better make inquiries so as to ensure that the likes of Ms. Miller, few and far between as they may be, do not receive assistance.

The reaction was swift. Peretz's gambit outraged Orthodox rabbis, who cited the halachic precept that converts are not to be reminded that they were not born Jews. Former chief rabbi Shlomo Goren sharply denounced the new procedure on these grounds, going so far as to term it "spilling blood."

And then the incumbent Ashkenazi chief rabbi, Rabbi Avraham Shapira, also publicly questioned the practice, whose effect, he said, even if not the intention, embarrassed converts.

Denunciations were also, of course, voiced by Reform and Conservative leaders in the Diaspora.

In an ironic twist, therefore, Peretz, who for some reason had not even bothered to consult with the chief rabbis, had succeeded in creating a common front of Orthodox, Reform and Conservative rabbis against his decision.

Faced with the criticism, Rabbi Peretz protested that there was no intention to shame converts. On the contrary, to be described as a convert on your ID card should be viewed as a badge of honour, he sweetly explained.

Presumably, he did not really expect anyone to believe that this was more than rather cynical self justification for an offensive procedure.

The question now is whether the criticism by the chief rabbis and other rabbinical authorities, let alone the dismay voiced abroad, will move the interior minister. Or will the policy of this agency of Israel's civil administration continue to seek its legitimacy solely from outside constituted authority, namely from the venerable Rabbi Eliezer Schach of Bnei Brak, who is Rabbi Peretz's mentor?

THREE MINISTERS

(Continued from Page One)
 works at today's cabinet meeting, predicted no instant resolution. A postponement, possibly of a week, is likely with all eyes meanwhile fixed on the outcome of the petitions to the High Court of Justice and Labour's parliamentary faction meeting.

The two petitions, which are to be heard by Justices Meir Shamgar, Miriam Ben-Porat and Aharon Barak, are all directed against the "package deal."

The petitioners are questioning the basis of the deal, the president's right to give pardons before a person is investigated, tried and convicted, and the justice minister's advice to the president to grant the pardons.

The same bench resumes hearings on the petition by former Shin Bet senior officer Rafi Malka against the state and against Shalom, who dismissed Malka from the service after he and two other Shin Bet officers had complained about the killings and the cover-up to Peres and Zamir.

It is unclear how the Malka petition will affect the court's handling of the new petitions, or vice versa. There is also a possibility that a group of Hebrew University law professors will submit yet another petition to the court demanding that it instruct the police to proceed with the Shin Bet investigation that Zamir ordered over a month ago.

Navon yesterday said, "There are suspicions of perjury, and a high-ranking officer (Aluf Yitzhak Mordechai) was falsely accused... Now there is a credibility gap between the Shin Bet and the attorney-general."

Shahal on Army Radio yesterday intimated that he might resign if the cabinet did not approve a commission of investigation.

Bar-Lev, on the other hand, said on Friday that the package deal solution seemed "desirable," and that past commissions of inquiry had generally failed to "touch the political echelons."

EARLY ELECTION

(Continued from Page One)
 mated that they would not back down even if that meant putting paid to the rotation of the premiership in October. If Labour broke up the coalition, they argued, they could think of no issue the Likud would rather fight an election on than this. "Labour will be handing us an unexpected gift," one Herut minister told The Post.

The crisis has halted internal Herut bickering. Yitzhak Shamir, David Levy and Ariel Sharon are described as consulting and as being mired on the Shin Bet affair and on the line to take against Labour in the event of early elections. Shamir has told those close to him that he will not hesitate to "take the matter to the voters if Labour forces me to do so, much as I oppose early elections. I am not afraid of a showdown on such an issue of national security."

Apart from a High Court of Justice ruling invalidating last week's deal on the affair, the major factor now is how much pressure Peres can take from his own party.

Rotation opponents, now demanding commission, claim that they have the majority of the party behind them. They also claim that if Peres does not give in to their demands, at least two Labour ministers, whom they did not name, will resign.

Three Labour ministers, Defence Minister Rabin, Police Minister Bar-Lev and Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin have come out against an inquiry.

Yitzhak Navon, Ya'acov Tzur, Moshe Shahal and Gad Ya'acobi all demand an inquiry. Ezer Weizman has hinted he might quit the cabinet to if there is no inquiry.

Peres faces a dilemma. He has been criticized for not having seized the opportunity to bring down the government on the Sharon and Mod'ot affairs, and has been confronted with open opposition during recent party gatherings.

But he fears that his credibility would be dealt a severe blow if the Shin Bet affair were to be as a means of confounding the rotation. Nor is he eager to fight an elections campaign over the Shin Bet issue, since Labour advisers have warned that the public does not understand the need to keep probing the matter, and that the Likud could present itself as more patriotic, while depicting Labour as placing party interests above those of national security.

One idea floated last night is that Labour not demand the inquiry commission yet, but first seek to place the onus on Vice Premier Shamir by asking him to make a public statement on his role in the affair.

Herut yesterday issued an official statement accusing "some Labour ministers of neglecting important national issues, while harping in a tendentious and malicious manner on the Shin Bet affair." The statement continued: "Hypocrisy is running rampant in Labour. A number of Labour ministers have shown contempt for the president, for the rule of law, for proper government and the rules of the political game. All this shows again that there is nothing new in Labour. It continues to defy the will of this nation for a unified responsible national leadership which tackles the real challenges facing the country."

Likud insiders admitted that the statement sounded like the first shot in an elections campaign.

FOR THE PAST year or so major scandals have barely lasted a week before being pushed off the front pages by a new scandal. What the renewed furor over the General Security Service affair has done to the previous week's frenzy over secular-religious relations, is a case in point.

But many, if not all, of the recent scandals have a common denominator: the basic weakness of Israel governments and the frequent poor judgment and shirking of difficult but unavoidable decisions evinced by our top political leaders.

In short, we are badly governed, and have been for a long time. This has been true of governments of the two major parties, and all the more so of the so-called government of national unity. Several examples from the news of the recent weeks should suffice to confirm this trend.

THE GOVERNMENT'S failure to respond to the early signs of the dangerous escalation on the religious-secular front, and the decision by default to let things ride in the hope that perhaps the problem will simply disappear, is just one more example of what has become a basic pattern of governmental inaction at the top.

All the facts are as yet far from in on both the Pollard espionage affair and that of the in-fighting in the GSS. But from what is already known it is impossible to escape the conclusion that in both cases the people at the top were not minding the store.

In the Pollard case, what is clear is that the prime ministers and defence ministers, who are exclusively charged with supervising the various intelligence agencies, either were unaware of the operation, or were guilty of horrendously poor judgment. In either case they were doing their job badly, in what is the most sensitive of the areas of Israel's government.

In the case of the head of the Secret Service it seems clear that what was operating was the hope that the whole episode would simply

Fuel for problems — weak leadership

Yosef Goell

blow over, an equally unmistakable case of poor judgment at the top. Now, there is good reason to believe that last week's decision to devise a presidential pardon for the GSS heads who were not as yet charged with anything, will be an even more egregious example of such abominable judgment at the top.

The Lavi project was sold to the country with the argument that it was essential for Israel to become independent of the not too dependable goodwill of the U.S. with regard to a life and death matter of the equipment of its first line of defence, the air force. What developed was a project that will saddle the economy with an unbearable burden and that will intensify, not reduce, our dependence on the Americans.

More and more of our military leaders from the defence minister through the chief of general staff, his deputy, many other general staff officers and commanders of the air force itself, have been expressing their concern that Israel will not be able to carry off the project and that it may well deplete the rest of the armed forces of the essential and expensive equipment they require.

The Lavi project is now being sold as being essential for Israel's technological development. Maybe it is and maybe it isn't. But the project would never have been taken on in its present scale on the basis of that argument.

Given the sorry example of the Med-Dead canal project on which only several scores of millions of

dollars went down the drain, our leaders should have learned their lesson. But they seem not to have.

TO LEAVE the military field, even without adding the tragic mistakes of the war in Lebanon, one can go on with the pattern: the economic crisis which has been besetting us for the past three years, with the end not yet in sight, was not an act of God. It was a result of acts of omission and of commission by governmental leaders doing their jobs badly.

Today's water crisis is not new and should not have come as a surprise. It was not caused by one or even two poor rainy seasons. It is the cumulative result of irresponsible over-use of our limited water resources and of the failure by governmental authorities to do enough or hardly anything to fully exploit additional existing water resources.

In a country in which all the water is nationalized, it is not the fault of the individual farmer but of the political leaders and government administrators at the top, who have failed to intelligently husband and control the use of the country's most important commodity.

What is true of water is also true of land. Though 92 per cent of all land belongs to the state — this amount is the highest in the non-Communist world — the extent of land theft by individuals, Jew and Arab alike, is nothing short of scandalous. Neither is this an act of God either, but the

result of poor job performance on the part of those who have headed the Land Administration and the Land Registry over the years, and of their political overlord.

Why our governments have been performing so poorly is a complex question. Israel's first president, Chaim Weizmann, used to quip that Jews were a maddeningly ungovernable people. But that is a cop-out. Many other modern countries — not to mention pre-modern ones — are poorly governed.

For obvious reasons linked to our security and nation-building challenges, Israel had much smaller margins than others for grievous errors at the top. And the fact is that without idealizing a non-existent mythical past, we used to be better governed.

ONE BASIC problem is that the people at the top lack sufficient authority to do a good job. As a newly independent nation and as a millennia-old Diaspora people, we are characterized by a national tendency towards anarchy and factions. But instead of developing a governmental system that would counteract our natural weaknesses we have perfected one that seems to abet them.

In the past two decades we have failed to attract our best people to government. What passes for political life is simply too poisonous and time-wasting to attract and hold good people with which Israel is lucky enough to be abundantly supplied. It takes too long to get to the positions of power with the result

that many of our top leaders reach such positions when they are quite old and often worn out from old and often struggles for survival decades-long political pole.

Another aspect of life in top level political and administrative positions is that too much energy has to be expended to attain and hold on to be expended against unceasing challenges power against unceasing challenges at the expense of governing the country well.

To which I would add, that in the past two decades much too much energy and exclusive attention have been devoted by too many people at the top, often stumbling over each other, to the overarching issue of the conflict with the Arab world. The conflict with the Arab world is undoubtedly a crucial issue but too many of our leaders have been fixated on minding that over-mindful rather than executing other important duties.

It is perhaps unrealistic to expect the leaders at the top, who spend their day-to-day working lives extinguishing fires, to lead an effort to reform the very framework and rules of the game which make their jobs impossible. But without making that effort, the perennial crises which follow upon each other from day to day, will in all likelihood only get worse.

Reshaping the system would seem to be a worthwhile and urgent endeavour for the president of the state to undertake. What is needed first is a broad measure of agreement that we are in trouble and that the trouble will in all likelihood get worse.

Once the nature of the problem is agreed on, the president should set up, not a commission of inquiry to fix blame, but a study commission which would comprise leading academics from the fields of political science and public administration and retired senior political and administrative leaders, to determine what is wrong and how it can be corrected.

Political leadership all over the world is largely a matter of living from hand to mouth. In today's Israel that habit is getting to be more and more dangerous for the nation's welfare.

READERS' LETTERS

IDEALISTIC MOTIVATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — According to Mark Segal's "Public Faces" of June 12, MK Ora Namir was very upset because the new attorney-general reportedly said that "the hard law-breakers are special, they're motivated by ideals."

Now I am not very upset but deeply shocked. What does the quoted sentence mean? Does it only mean that these acts differ from those committed for material ends, such as burglaries or white-collar crimes for instance? That is plainly obvious and would not need mentioning.

Or does it mean that acts "motivated by ideals" are to be regarded with understanding and treated with forbearance? If so, then we have to

regard with understanding the Soviet rulers' reluctance to allow emigration from their country, this being motivated by ideals (i.e. their ideals). We also have to understand the behaviour of the Christian world towards the Jews in the Middle Ages, when the modern kind of anti-Semitism did not exist and any Jew who was prepared to convert was accepted, since this was dictated by ideals.

Not only that, but we are now to have to mitigate our abhorrence of the acts committed by Arab terrorists and even by the Nazis? All these were clearly "motivated by ideals." Actually, the worst crimes in history were committed for the sake of "ideals."

J. KANAN, Jerusalem.

PERILOUS PROSPECTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — To equate the burning of bus shelters and the defacing of advertisements with the torching of a synagogue, the ripping up of holy books and the desecration of holy objects is to trivialize the latter. To speak of the two as being two sides of the same coin demonstrates as much insensitivity and callousness as did those who perpetrated these despicable acts. Mr. Peres, certain Knesset members and a select group of commentators are to be commended for forcefully and eloquently drawing a distinction between the two.

To lament, however, is not sufficient. What is the root cause of these outrageous acts? To determine the reason for the bus shelter vandalism is not too difficult. While some may be motivated by desire to preserve the sanctity of the Holy Land and city, I am afraid that in most cases it mirrors their contempt for the state and its authority. It is therefore imperative that the yeshivot teach derech ertz (respect) for both.

As for the actions of the ultra-secularists (I assume this term can be used just as the term ultra-Orthodox is used), we are forced to conclude that the government secular school system has failed to teach basic Judaism to its pupils and certainly a sense of respect — if not reverence — for Jewish religious practice.

It is not sufficient for the Minister of Education to call upon the schools to utilize the last two weeks of the semester to teach mutual tolerance and understanding. What is desperately needed is an agonizing reappraisal of the entire curriculum in the Israeli school system which, unfortunately, has been stripped, in most cases, of its Jewish content, values and sensitivity.

The events in Tel Aviv and Yavne'el should spur the Ministry of Education into a re-examination of its policies. To ignore these tragic episodes would be to do so at their own peril. If they are shocked into doing so, the ancient saying of "gam zu l'fava" (this also is for the best) will have been fulfilled.

(Rabbi) RALPH PELCOVITZ, Jerusalem (Far Rockaway).

WIESENTHAL'S CONTRIBUTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The reader's letter by Mr. van Leer published in The Jerusalem Post of May 20, under the heading "More about Wiesenthal," creates the impression that his work in throwing light on Nazi war crimes — to put it mildly — was and is insignificant. I beg to contradict.

Mr. Wiesenthal has been known for almost 30 years to the Central Office of Regional Justice Administrations for the investigation of Nazi Crimes at Ludwigsburg. During this period, he has helped in many cases by supplying required evidence and the names of witnesses. Moreover, in not a few instances, he supplied material which led us to institute an official investigation, and in a few cases, to actual court action.

HANS W. LEVY, Göteborg, Sweden.

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